The Literary Digest

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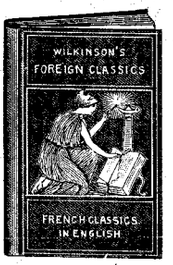

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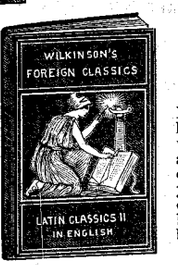

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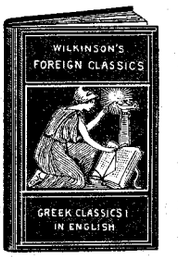

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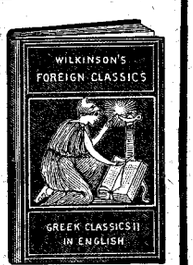

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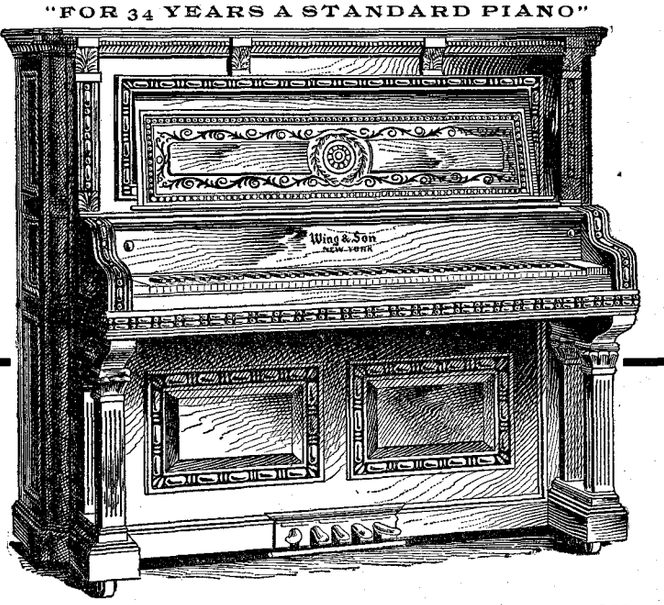

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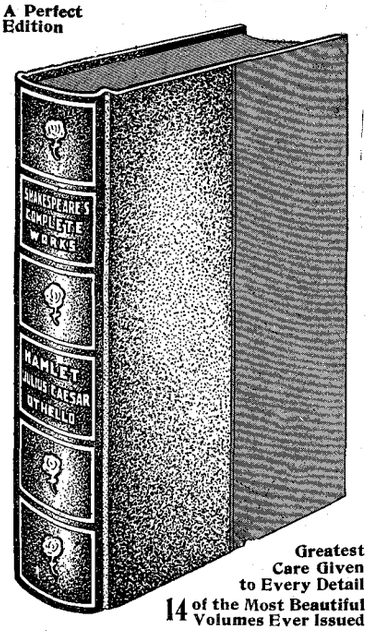

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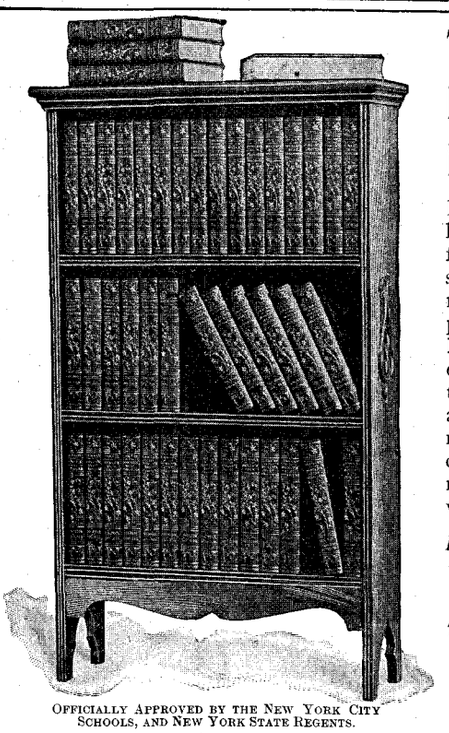

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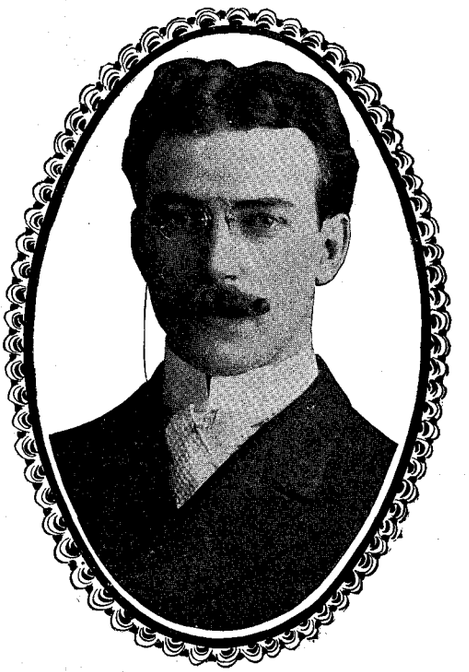

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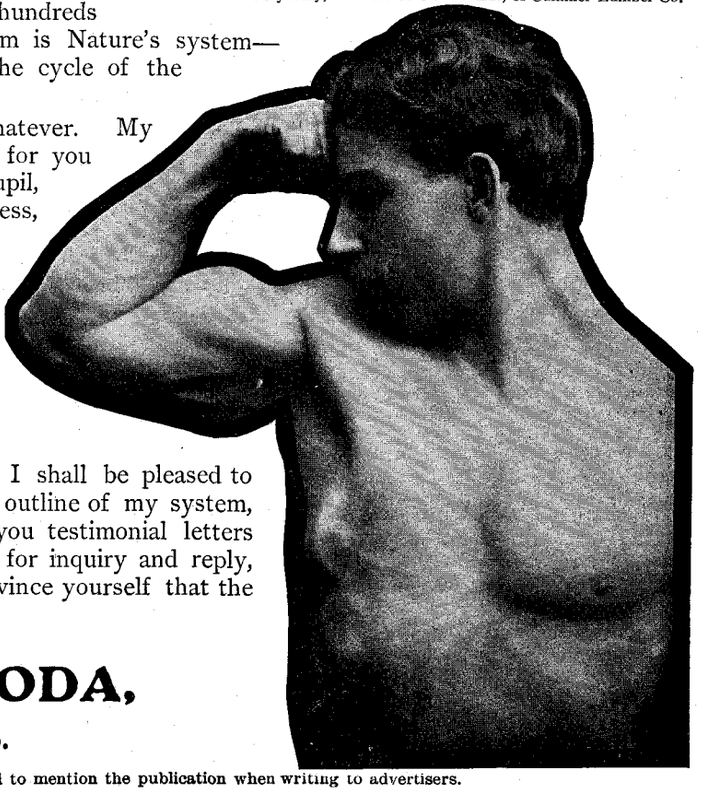
ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Esq., Chicago, Ill. OTTAWA, CANADA, Feb. 21, 1902.

Dear Sir—I began taking your physical exercises about four months ago and the benefit I have received from them is simply wonderful. I can truthfully say that I am a new man in every respect, due entirely to carrying out systematically the various exercises you from time to time sent me. When I commenced your exercises my muscles were flabby and the least exercise tired me; I was also a sufferer from constipation, but both have entirely disappeared and my muscles to-day are as hard as steel and I can take exercise which was before entirely beyond me. I would specially recommend all office workers to take a course of your physical exercises, and I can quite readily say that they will find that the investment will bring them in grand returns. I intend keeping them up and from time to time will acquaint you with my progress. You are at liberty to refer anyone to me and I will be pleased to write them of the great benefit I have received from your treatment, of which I can only speak in the highest terms. Believe me, Very truly yours. W. H. A. FRASER,
of Fraser & Co., Lumber Merchants.

MR. ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Chicago, Ill. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Aug. 22, 1901.

Dear Sir—After having taken your course of exercises for three months, I feel that I have given it a thorough trial, and am frank in saying that it has benefited me more than I expected. Inasmuch as my duties as manager of a lumber manufacturing plant give me a great opportunity for exercise, I did not look for any decided increase in my measurements, but your exercises have hardened my muscles, regulated my general physical condition and made it possible for me to keep in good health without taking calomel and quinine. I feel sure that your system is the simplest one for a person who wishes to take regular exercise and I wish you the success you deserve with it.

Very truly, A. G. CUMMER, of Cummer Lumber Co.



ALOIS P. SWOBODA,

565 Unity, Chicago.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. HENDERSON'S SENSATIONAL RETIREMENT.

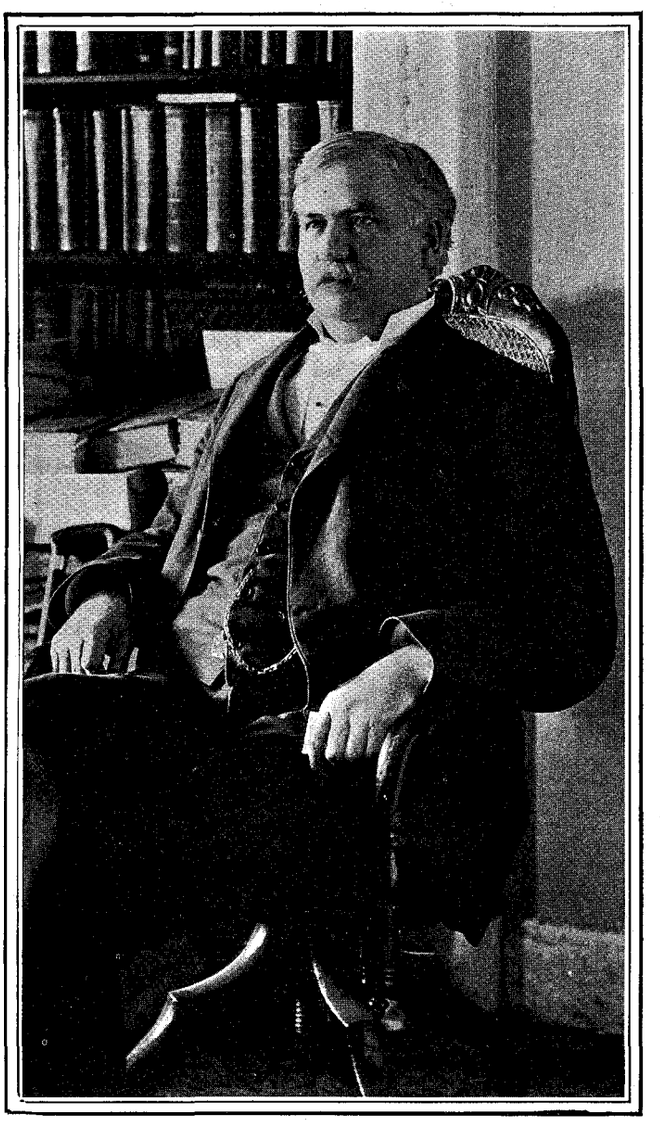
BEWILDERMENT marks the comment of many of even the most discerning newspapers in their treatment of Speaker Henderson's refusal to run for Congress this fall, and a dozen reasons are given by various editors and correspondents as probable substitutes for the reason given by the Speaker himself. His own reason, given in his letter declining a renomination, is that he finds, after "careful study," that "there is no little sentiment, and a growing sentiment among Republicans" in his district and State (Iowa) that trusts "can be cured or the people benefited by free trade, in whole or in part," a sentiment that he can not indorse, and refuses to stand for. In another statement he says: "I must say, and emphatically that I do not believe that a single schedule of the Dingley tariff law can be so amended as to relieve the people from the oppression of trusts or combinations of capital, however named, and that such action may involve the retarding of our expanding commerce and getting and holding of foreign markets. Indeed, I believe such plan to be fraught with grave dangers to the people." The President has come out, in his speeches, in opposition to the tariff-revision cure for trust evils; and it is well known that the Republican leaders in the House and an immovable majority in the Senate are also opposed to revision. The prospect for a change in the tariff, therefore, is not considered very promising.

Even some of the papers of Colonel Henderson's own State and district appear to find his reason inadequate. The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* (Rep.) declares that "it is an unwarranted assumption that the Republicans of Iowa have accepted as a finality a Democratic tenet as part of their political faith."

And the Dubuque *Times* (Rep.), published in the Speaker's district, thinks that the tariff-revision sentiment in the district "could and will be overcome by a campaign of candor and education," and regards the Speaker's hasty move as a blunder. It is "seemingly without cause or justification," declares the Marshalltown *Times-Republican* (Rep.).

But other Iowa papers tell a different story. The Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.), for example, finds the call for tariff revision loud and strong. It says:

"It will not do to minimize the fact that in States like Iowa and Minnesota and Idaho, which have recently spoken, the people propose to get at the trust evil in some effective manner, and that they propose to have such tariff schedules as are sheltering these trust combines removed. Those who witnessed the reception which this plank received at the hands of the Iowa convention had no doubt of the feelings of the delegates who adopted it. It



SPEAKER DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON,
Who finds free-trade ideas rampant in Iowa.

was received with a greater demonstration of enthusiasm than any plank in the platform. After all the discussion that this Iowa plank has occasioned, Idaho Republicans with deliberation adopt it in more clear-cut and aggressive terms. The trend is unmistakable."

And the Des Moines *News* (Ind.) puts the case just as emphatically in the following paragraph:

"The Republican Party in Iowa has come to a parting of the ways. The day for quibbling and 'construction' of the trust-tariff question is past. The line is drawn and public men in Iowa must line up on one side or the other. If you will talk with

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the men who know the situation, men who do not wish to be quoted, you will discover the truth of these observations. Well-informed politicians of this State are aware of the restiveness in Iowa over the attitude of a large number of Iowa representatives in Congress, and especially because of the attitude of Speaker Henderson. They will tell you under their breath that Hender-

NEWS NOTE: President Roosevelt has been made an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

—*The Minneapolis Times.*

son owed his speakership to New York and the East, and that his allegiance has been to the East as against the West. They will tell you that the Middle West is tired of the political dominance of the East. Giving Colonel Henderson all credit for honesty, he has made a big mistake personally if he thinks the Third District will renominate him on his own terms. Conkling was a big man, but his party was bigger. Taken altogether, the action of Colonel Henderson will serve to clear the atmosphere. 'The Iowa idea' is to the front, and politicians must take up their positions with reference to it. Honesty is the best policy even in politics. Colonel Henderson is honest in his withdrawal. The Republican party of Iowa must be honest in its strenuous espousal of a revision of those tariff schedules which afford 'shelter to monopoly.'"

The feature of the matter that most interests the country at large is its bearing on Republican or Democratic success this fall. Many papers believe this incident reveals that the Republican party is rent by dissension over the tariff, and that the Democrats have a splendid opportunity to gain control of Congress. In addition to the sentiment in Iowa, one Republican candidate for Congress in Massachusetts and two in Illinois have declared for tariff revision, Senator Cullom expresses a similar feeling, and a congressional district convention in Wisconsin has adopted a revision resolution. Speaker Henderson's abrupt retirement has given a sharp emphasis to these breaks in the ranks, and has led some papers to declare that "the party is splitting up badly on the question of revision," as the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) says. The Speaker's move "reveals the fact that the party is deeply rent in Iowa," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "and what is true of Iowa must be more or less true of other Western Republican States."

The Democratic papers do not express any sorrow over the Republican predicament. "The reaction against class legislation is setting in," declares the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.), and "the break-up of the Republican party has begun." "The present outlook," adds the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.), "is for the election of a Democratic House in November and for a regular political tidal wave in 1904." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) observes:

"The facts are that the Republican party finds itself divided in most of the important States of the Union on the eve of the congressional elections. President Roosevelt is against his party on reciprocity, on trusts, and on the tariff, but seeks to avoid and avert visible signs of division by pleading guilty to the popular indictment and making an appeal for delay in a sentence. That is what Roosevelt politics amounts to. His party turned him down on Cuban reciprocity; it rejects his trust policy, and forces him to fall back on a constitutional amendment, to which the trusts pay no attention or laugh at, while on the tariff he favors revision to a greater or less extent, which his party declares means ruin to trust protection, and will have none of it. Speaker Henderson found himself outside Republican party lines in Iowa. He is an out-and-out protectionist, sees nothing wrong in the alliance of tariff and trust forces, and rather than mend the tariff would accept the trusts, with greater power, as a permanent institution."

It was pointed out in our issue for August 16 (p. 181) that the majority of the Republican papers approve of tariff revision. These papers repeat their advice in commenting on Colonel Henderson's tariff letter. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that his position is "untenable and extravagant," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares that the revision of the tariff "by its friends, at the right moment, and in the right way," is sound Republican doctrine. And so say many other Republican journals. A financial view may be seen in the following comment by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"It is evident that the popular demand among Western protectionists for tariff revision is vastly stronger than has thus far been permitted to appear. The attitude of Senator Hanna and Speaker Henderson is endangering the whole structure. The ratification of the reciprocity treaties would have effected some needed modifications of the tariff. The removal of such an excrescence as the duty on hides would have effected another. Concessions on some details of this sort would have prevented a rupture among the protectionists and deferred indefinitely a gen-

SCARING THE ELEPHANT.

—*The New York World.*

eral overhauling of the tariff. The danger is that uncompromising opposition to a reasonable modification of certain burdensome or outgrown features of the tariff will throw the matter into the hands of the party opposed to the whole system on principle."

The defenders of the Dingley law, however, stand by their guns. "Anything like a general revision," declares the Phila-

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delphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "would plunge the business of the country into confusion," and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) holds that an attempt to hit the trusts by lowering the tariff "could injure great industrial combinations only by injuring the industries in which they are engaged, and the weaker competitors in those industries would suffer first and would suffer most." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"However the bait may be presented, whether in the form of experimental tariff revision or of a so-called reciprocity that interferes with any of our own productions, it is the duty of Republicans to reject it. The Republican party is no forum in which to debate free trade. Let those academic impracticables who feel any itching uneasiness on the subject conduct their discussions in some outside arena. A Republican who hems and haws on protection is to that extent on his road to the Democratic camp. He is too shaky on organic principles to be accepted as a party representative. Wabbling on protection is an offense against Republicanism that can not be pardoned. No candidate who betrays this fatal blemish has any right to ask or expect Republican votes."

LIEUTENANT PEARY'S RETURN.

THE return of Lieutenant Peary with the report that he failed to reach the pole, following the return of Baldwin, and followed by the return of Sverdrup, with similar reports, leaves the Arctic region without explorers. Three expeditions are at work in the Southern polar region, with several others in preparation. Great confidence was felt in Peary's ability, and his return "without the pole" brings corresponding disappointment. The explorer fell short about two degrees of Nansen's mark, and about two and a quarter degrees short of the "record," held by Cagni of the Abruzzi party, 86° 33′ 49″. This was Peary's sixth trip north since 1886, when he began his Arctic explorations, and he announces his intention of now retiring from the field of polar exploration. He says, however, that the pole "can be reached by any adequately fitted expedition which makes the latitude of 83° North its winter quarters," and adds that if he "were a man of independent fortune this would not be the end." In view of the fact that Lieutenant Peary has developed much of the science of Arctic exploration himself, the New York *Sun*, the Baltimore *News*, and several other papers think he ought to be given the means to go on and complete his work. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

"Still, unless Peary has discovered something of astonishing importance, or strangeness, the world will slump back, for a time, into worse apathy and hardness of heart regarding such adventures than it has felt since, near the middle of the past century, the sympathetic excitement over the fate of Sir John Franklin had measurably subsided.

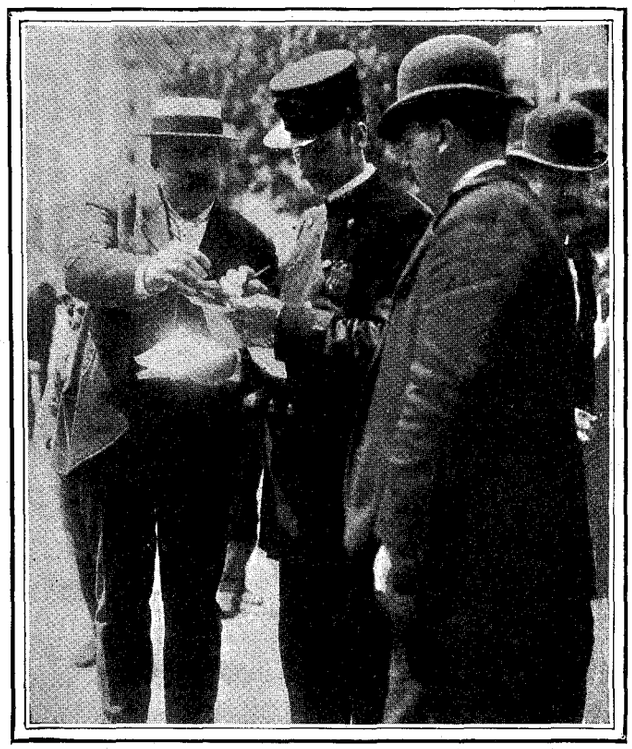
"'Each day's march was more perilous, and our general course was deflected west by the character of the ice. Finally, at 84.17° latitude, northwest of Hecla, the polar pack became impracticable, and further efforts to advance were given up.'

"In those dismal words the most discouraging paragraph of the report is couched. Of all the polar expeditions that ever set forth from different parts of the world, throughout the long, dreary, and tragical history of the search, Lieutenant Peary's was, upon the whole, the most likely to succeed. Some former expeditions have cost more money and been bigger in number of persons and quantity of equipment. But no other one ever was so well manned and supplied for the work it had to do. No other one ever was mapped out in advance on so elaborate a scale, by such experts, with the benefits of so much experience, and with so long a look ahead. In former cases it was almost always possible, and the truth, to say that if this, that, or the other provision had been made, which reasonable foresight would have suggested, and a liberal policy supplied, the disaster which wrecked the enterprise would probably not have happened. Not so in this case. Lieutenant Peary took with him everything he asked for; and it does not yet appear, anyhow, that he failed to ask for anything he needed. Year after year, the relief expeditions which were promised him before he went were duly sent, and made no failure. Yet Peary failed to find the pole!

"Of course, we do not yet know all; the report which came yesterday was but a summary. Full details will be spread before the world very soon. In them may be found good arguments for trying again at once. But on the basis of present information, the counsel of wisdom would seem to be that no more efforts be made to find the North Pole until some great advance in science or invention, or both, shall have simplified the problem."

THE TRIUMPH OF DEVERY.

"I'LL show these tin-horn sports in this district what I'm made of," said Mr. William S. Devery, New York's ex-chief of police, in his recent campaign for the Democratic leadership in the ninth assembly district; and the result of the primary last week showed that he had made his boasting good. His



MR. DEVERY IN CONSULTATION WITH A POLICE SERGEANT.

candidates received a plurality of nearly 300 votes over those of his nearest competitor, Mr. Sheehan, and Devery is now "district leader," and a power in the councils of Tammany Hall; unless the other leaders are successful in barring him out. His campaign is said to have cost him more than $50,000, spent for excursions, free vaudeville, free beer, and personal gifts of currency for rent, coal, food, and, incidentally, votes. "I'm getting ter be something like one o' those rapid-fire guns," he panted on the night before the election, "a-passing out hot ones all the time at about two hundred a minute." His closing address to the voters of the district, as reported in the papers, was as follows:

"Peepil, I am one of the common peepil, just like yourselves. I am one of yer. I ain't agoin' ter answer the scurrilous circulars what has been put round these districts. I ain't agoin' ter talk about the violations that have been put upon innercent peepil in this here district by the reform government officials. Peepil have had their flowerpots moved, their showcases taken off the street because they dared ter favor me. I call them mean politics. I call it a purty state of affairs when reform heads of departments stoop to this.

"In closing I want ter say that it is up ter you peepil. You

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can decide what yer want, an' I hope yer will decide ter send John C. Sheehan back ter Buffalo and Goodwin ter de ice dock."

The Tammany Democrats and the Reform Democrats opposed Devery from diverse reasons. He is "trying to smash the Tammany Hall machine," objects *The Morning Telegraph* (Tam. Dem.), and Controller Grout, of the Reform Democrats, declares: "It [the victory of Devery] is a disgrace to the Democratic party. The Democratic nomination for governor, this fall, will go by default. Tammany can find no good and honest man to take the nomination now. It is undoubtedly a losing race. It is a case of money and disreputable life against honest principles. I regret exceedingly, as every good Democrat, whether in Tammany or out of it, should do, that Devery is elected."

The Philadelphia *Press* makes this suggestion:

"The cure for the Deverys is not merely education, but a city in which the city itself as a whole is furnishing better than he has to give. Into the dull, contracted life of a crowded city population, into which Devery comes with his largess, excitement, and amusement, there should come provision at the public expense which will do what he does better than he does it. The city of the future will give such a population gymnasiums, athletic fields, playgrounds, rooms for clubs, lectures, opportunity for social amusements, baths, cooperative provision for various needs, aid and information in procuring employment and the safeguards of justice, and an honest competition in seeking place in public and semi-public work which will substitute merit for 'pull.'

"Until the intelligent, wealthy, and directing classes furnish these things at the public expense honestly, the Deverys will win their political fights by purchasing them at the public expense dishonestly."

RUSSIA'S FEELING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

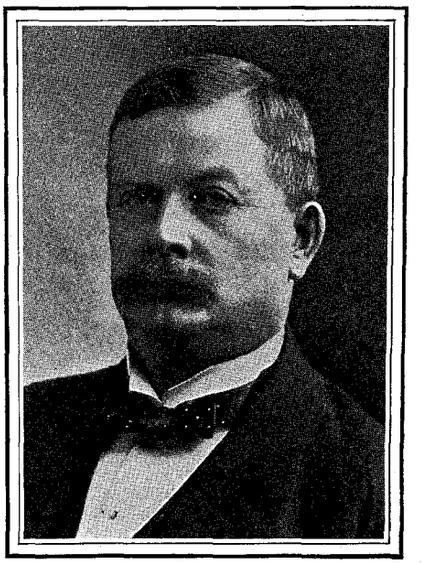
THE Russian heart may beat a little faster whenever thoughts of America enter the Russian mind, but the increased palpitation is due more to envy than to affection. So we are informed by Henry Norman, the British explorer and author, who has been interested in Russian affairs for fifteen years, who has traveled all over the empire, and who has formed the acquaintance of the chief administrators both in St. Petersburg and the provinces. Mr. Norman, it will be recalled, was the member of the British Parliament who tried last winter to bring out official evidence that it was Great Britain who defeated the project of European intervention during our Spanish war, only to elicit the official information from Germany that it was Great Britain's ambassador in Washington who drew up a "joint note" of protest against the interference of the United States in Cuba. Now Mr. Norman tells us, in his new book on "All the Russias," that that country's "ancient friendship" for this country, so often referred to by Russian statesmen, "is a political soap-bubble." He says:

"There has been for long in the United States a belief that Russia is a genuine, sympathetic friend, moved by admiration for the American people and their institutions. This has grown up chiefly, I suppose, from the apocryphal narratives of the readiness of Russia to intervene on the side of right during the War of the Rebellion. Therefore the American people have frequently made public profession of their friendship for Russia, which Russia, needless to say, has cordially accepted, for who would refuse such a gift? But the whole belief is a political soap-bubble. It is nothing but a bright film in the ether. Russia likes to appear a friend of the United States, because the effect of that is to postpone any cooperation of England and America in world affairs—a contingency which Russia is not the only Power to fear. But beyond this, she seldom thinks of the United States, except to admire and envy its vast prosperity; among the official and reactionary class, to regard its institutions with profound disapproval; to anticipate the time when enough cotton will be grown in Turkestan to make it safe for her to put a prohibitive tax upon every American bale; or to wish that the American billionaires would invest a few spare millions in government guaranteed four-per-cent. bonds of Russian railways—and, let me add, if I were a billionaire I should meet the Russian wish in this respect, for there is no better investment at such an interest in Europe.

"Beyond these things, America does not exist for Russia, except when a troublesome Secretary of State puts a series of direct questions about Manchuria or the open door, and insists upon answers in writing. In fact, Russia, with no ill-will at all, thinks about America precisely what a great religious autocracy *must* think about a huge secular democracy four thousand miles away. The rest is mere flag-wagging."

GOVERNOR STONE'S STRIKE REMEDY.

GOVERNOR STONE, of Pennsylvania, who was reported to be in favor of calling an extra session of the legislature to pass a compulsory arbitration law, has written an article upon the subject in *The Independent* (New York). In his article he says that the only way to settle the labor disputes between the employer and the employee is by a carefully formed compulsory arbitration law. The framer must not wish to gain the labor vote or the "campaign contributions" of the employer. In other words, "the legislation must be framed wholly from a civic standpoint." He goes on:



GOV. WILLIAM A. STONE, of Pennsylvania.

"Experience teaches that strikes endanger life and property. Whenever either is in jeopardy society is menaced. Because of these conditions alone the National Guard were ordered into the anthracite coal-field. The presence of the state troops is not to aid the operators to crush the strike or the strikers. They are there simply to preserve order, to prevent rioting and bloodshed.

"Since strikes frequently lead to disorder, rioting, and bloodshed, it is manifestly proper for the State to legislate for their prevention. If diphtheria, smallpox, or any contagious or infectious disease invade a house, the health authorities are given full power to quarantine the buildings, and, if necessary, to shut off travel on the thoroughfare where it exists. So it seems proper—undoubtedly proper—to enact legislation that will effectually and permanently prevent strikes. The State has an undoubted right to legislate, and does legislate, for the safety of miners as well as of people in mills and factories. If fire-damp shows itself in a mine, that mine can be closed by order of the authorities; and it remains closed till all danger is past. Why, then, should not the State have the right to compel arbitration between employer and employees to the end that strikes may be prevented and the safety and peace of the public be preserved?

"Thus any legislation providing for compulsory arbitration should be considered and drawn not merely in the interest of employer and employee, but for the protection of life and property, as a police regulation benefiting the general public and protecting society. In a strike like the present one in the anthracite coal region the general public suffers, and, in fact, the whole country suffers, as well as the employer and employee. The participants must yield individual rights for the welfare of so-

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ciety and the public. Private interests must always be subordinated to those of the public. The questions in dispute between the coal operators and the miners, or of any other business or industry, are personal and of no public concern so long only as the results arising do not affect the convenience or business interests of the people of the State and country. The moment the people and business are inconvenienced, the State has the assured right to interfere by framing such laws as will prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

"We must recognize strikes as they have been, are, and will continue to be; and we must deal with them for the public good. I believe it is possible to frame a law from this standpoint—a law that would settle unfortunate disputes between employer and employee speedily and effectively and without strikes."

DICTATION BY LABOR-UNIONS.

MR. HEWITT'S charge that John Mitchell is trying to make himself "the dictator of the coal business" is one form of expression of the feeling held by many, that the trade-unions are trying to secure a position where they can dictate to the operators on all points. England has been held up as a sad example of such dictation by trade-unions, which, we are told, have "restricted the output" in nearly every line of industry, and thus handicapped that country in the industrial race. Now the miners' union, it is charged, is trying to wrest from the operators the power over the whole coal business. This charge is denied by Mr. Mitchell in an article in *The Independent*, and the accusation against the trade-unions in general is denied by Mr. John Martin in *The Political Science Quarterly* (New York).

"In those States in which our organization is strongest," says Mr. Mitchell, "strikes and lockouts are least numerous," and, indeed, the mine-owners in the bituminous coal-fields hold the miners' organization in such high esteem that they "would not voluntarily disrupt the union even if they had the power to do so." In view of this fact, that the miners' union "has established peaceful, harmonious relations between the operators and miners of thirteen different States," it seems to Mr. Mitchell that the union is "entitled to a greater degree of confidence and respect than the anthracite coal operators seem willing to accord it." He declares that the demands of the miners are "higher wages and improved environment," and goes on to say:

"Recognition of the union is not and never has been the paramount issue of the present strike, altho we favor a joint conference wherein the wage rate shall be mutually agreed to and the terms under which work is to be performed shall be defined as explicitly as the varying conditions of mining make practicable; and we favor incorporating these terms in an agreement which shall be signed by the representatives of the union and the representatives of the employers, thus making the union itself *morally responsible* for the acts of its individual members. Many years of experience in the labor movement have demonstrated beyond peradventure that there is no one thing so potential in the promotion and preservation of peace and harmony between employer and employee as the restraining influence of a joint contract.

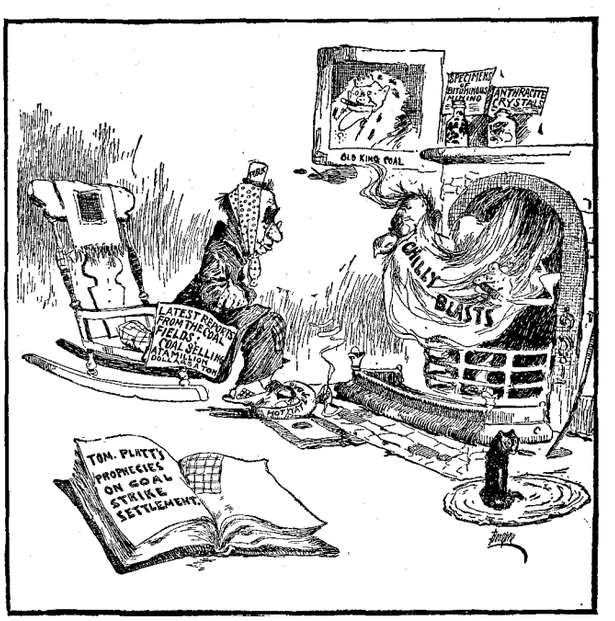
"An agreement setting forth the rights and obligations of both the employer and the employee would be religiously observed by the workers; it would render strikes, lockouts, and misunderstandings unnecessary; and if the contract provided a method for the adjustment of grievances and disputes by conciliatory measures it would remove the causes which, in the absence of a joint agreement, engender friction and bad feeling between employers and employees and result in many local strikes."

The fear has been expressed that if the miners' union should get control of the coal business, and if the other trade-unions in America should get control of other lines of industry, the men would begin to limit the output and to demand more wages until our manufacturers could not hold their own in the struggle for the world's markets. Mr. Martin has made a careful investigation of this matter, and finds that some labor-unions, both in England and America, have been guilty of this practise, but he adds:

"These very occasional shortsighted efforts to make the work go round among a larger number of men are condemned by the national leaders of unionism and receive no support from the immense majority of the rank and file, who recognize that the policy of systematic loitering has a bad effect on the men's character, and that in the interests of society such adulteration of labor can not be permitted. Irregularity of employment, with the shiftlessness it induces, is a great enemy of unionism, and habitual laziness while at work undermines the character in the same way. The masses of the laboring men realize also that, since in the long run their wages depend partly upon the gross national output, the policy of idling will have a boomerang effect and ultimately knock down wages."

Some of the cases where the unions seemed to reduce the output have been merely "the resistance to overdriving." "When

MORGAN TO GOVERNOR STONE: "Don't get scared, Willie, I don't believe in ghosts." —*The Indianapolis News.*



"GOOD-MORNING! HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR WINTER'S COAL?" —*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

COAL STRIKE SKETCHES.

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the employers are unchecked by trade-union combination," says Mr. Martin, "they are driven by competition among themselves to set a working pace which often uses up the life-energy of the work-people at a brutal rate," and after citing some examples in Chicago, New York, and other places he remarks:

"In limiting the output by resisting such a reckless consumption of human life as these examples illustrate, the trade-unions are not only acting in self-defense but they are helping to preserve the national standard of strength. An industry which uses up the vital energy of a worker in a few years is coining the nation's life-blood into dividends. No industry has a right to more than that amount of the worker's energy which can normally be replaced by the food and rest allowed to him. Workers worn out at an early age by too great exertion must be maintained in some way by society; either their friends or relatives subsidize them, or they become chargeable to some public or private charity. Therefore the overdriving occupation is a parasite existing in part upon the workers in other occupations. It pays for only a part of the human power it uses up; the other part is paid for later by the workers who are maintained in other callings. Such parasitism is worse in industries than it is in individuals; for its devastations, tho better hidden, are more widespread. Limitation of output, by the prevention of overdriving, then, is not a crime but a virtue."

MR. PLATT AND THE PRESIDENT.

ONE Republican paper remarks that the Republicans of New York State meet in convention this year in a "peculiarly harmonious condition." The peculiarity about the harmony, in the view of some of the party's critics, is the fact that Senator

ROPED.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Platt, the "boss" of the State "machine," experienced a complete about-face of opinion, within the space of a week, on the question of indorsing Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination in 1904. Mr. Platt was reported in the papers as saying that it would be strange and unprecedented to indorse any one two years in advance; but the Roosevelt supporters remarked that it would seem still more strange if the President's home State should withhold approval when he had been indorsed by the conventions in Pennsylvania, Iowa, California, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Washington, Delaware, Texas, and Alabama. Even the New York *Sun*, which has been classing the President's trust speeches with the utterances of Democrats and Populists, came out for indorsement, and finally Mr. Platt gave way. The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) views the situation thus:

"Boss Platt, of New York, has seen a great light. It is only a few days since he announced that the Republican state convention would not indorse President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904. If other States chose to commit themselves two years in advance, of course he could not help it, but he did not propose to let the New York machine make itself ridiculous by pledging itself to a candidate whose nomination was none of its business at this time. And tho he did not say so, it was easy to guess, the corporations the boss serves were not so infatuated with the President since his recent assaults on the trusts as to wish to further his political fortunes.

"But Senator Platt now discovers that the situation has got beyond his control. After holding a prearranged meeting on Saturday with some thirty of the leading Republican politicians of the State, he is forced to admit with reluctance, to be sure—that he can not stem Roosevelt's rising popularity with all the power of his machine. 'It was decided,' Senator Platt explained after the conference, 'to indorse the Administration of President Roosevelt, and to indorse him for renomination in 1904, as far as possible.' He might have added, what is now known, that his lieutenants worked hard at the conference to prevent such a decision, but were overwhelmingly defeated.

"It does not follow from this that Platt has been won over to Roosevelt's side. The corrupt party bosses and legislative jobbers will all be for the President whenever they see he is bound to win. The real fight will begin in Washington when President Roosevelt attempts to secure the passage of the anti-trust laws to which he is committed. He already knows something of the devious ways of some of his professed friends in the Senate; more, perhaps, than they suspect. That knowledge should prove useful in the next encounter, for it may be accepted without question that when the trust issue comes up in Congress the chief opposition President Roosevelt will have to overcome will be from the hidden enemies of reform in his own party. And there is no influence in politics against which popular sentiment counts for so little."

Nearly enough States have declared for Mr. Roosevelt to assure his renomination, and "if the present conditions of prosperity shall continue for two years to come," predicts the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "the Republican national convention will nominate him by acclamation and the people will elect him."

LAND AT $450 A SQUARE FOOT.

THE congestion of business on the lower end of Manhattan island has not only elevated office buildings twenty and more stories into the air, but has sent the price of land up to an almost incredible height. Mr. Richard M. Hurd, writing in *The Yale Review*, gives figures that would seem to show that we come near to having "golden streets" in a locality that in some other respects is not so suggestive of the better land. After discussing the movements of population and real-estate values in Salt Lake City, Seattle, Richmond, and Atlanta, he gives the following interesting figures in regard to New York:

"The banking district appears to include the most valuable land in the world, the financial section in London being the only competitor. The two corners of Wall Street and Broad Street were sold about thirty years ago at $350 per square foot, and $450 has been offered for the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, by contrast with which *The Statist* says that £62 (or $300) a square foot, including a fairly substantial building, is the highest price known in London. It is, however, very difficult to arrive at the highest values in the two cities, as the best property changes hands only at long intervals. The favorable factors creating high prices in the two cities would be, for London, a larger population, lower capitalization rates, and fair transportation by underground railways; and in New York better transportation facilities, improved methods of building, freer building laws permitting a height of thirty stories by contrast with the London maximum of eight stories, the limited area and narrow shape of Manhattan Island promoting greater concentration of

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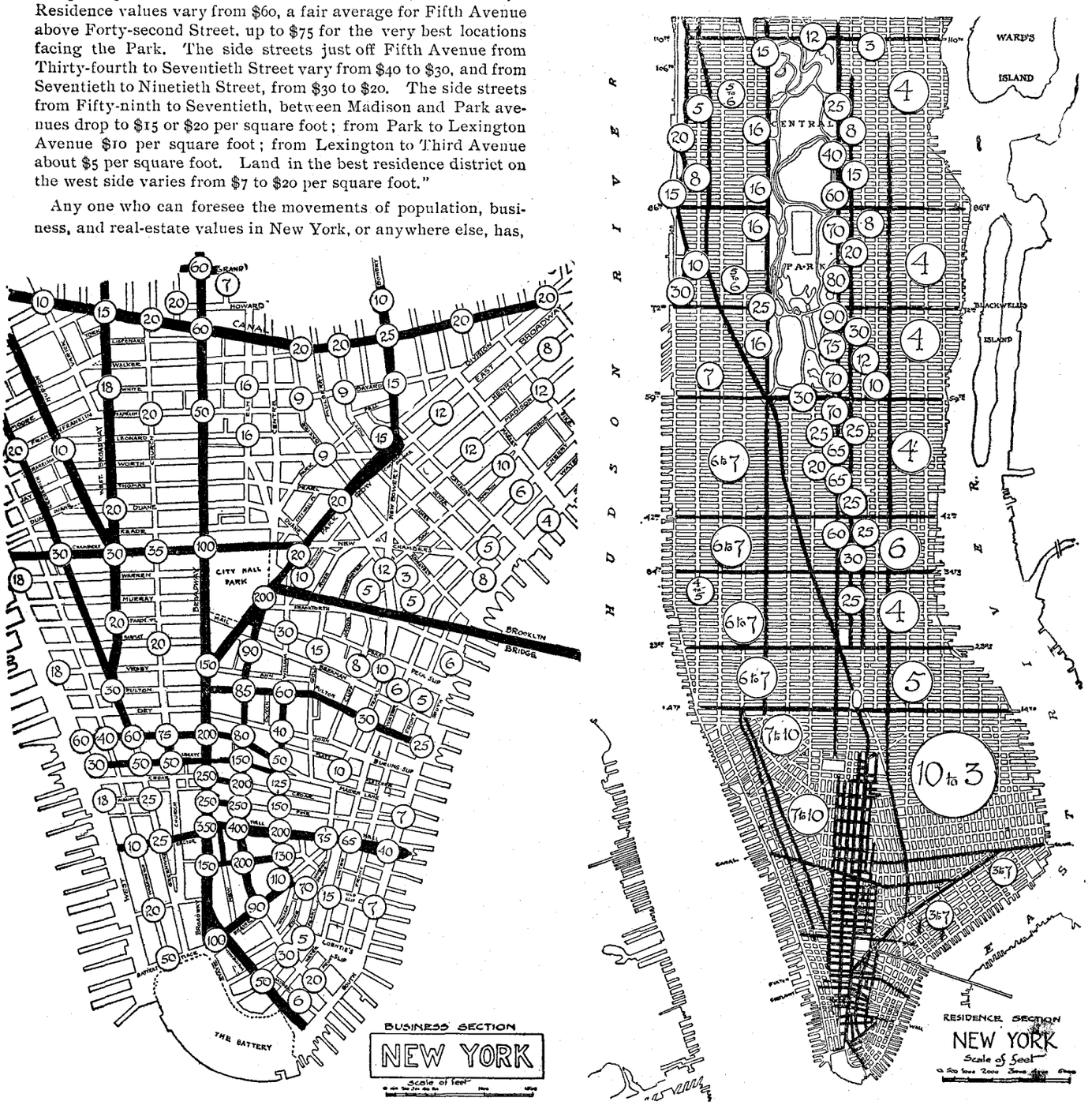
population, and a more buoyant spirit with greater tendency to discount the future.

"The average price of land in the financial district varies from $150 to $200 per square foot. Next in the scale comes the women's shopping district on Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third streets, also on Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second streets, and on Broadway from Ninth to Twenty-third streets, with an average scale of $60 to $100, and an occasional sale such as that at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street at $180 and the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street (having an area of less than 2,000 square feet), at $350. The values on the other business streets might average as follows: Fourteenth Street, north side $35, south side $60; Twenty-third Street, north side $65, south side $120; Thirty, fourth Street, $60; Forty-second Street, $70; Fourth Avenue-$20; Third Avenue $9; Bowery $15. The wholesale district on Broadway from Canal Street to Ninth Street varies from $30 to $60 per square foot, with the side streets from $20 down to $8. Residence values vary from $60, a fair average for Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street, up to $75 for the very best locations facing the Park. The side streets just off Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Seventieth Street vary from $40 to $30, and from Seventieth to Ninetieth Street, from $30 to $20. The side streets from Fifty-ninth to Seventieth, between Madison and Park avenues drop to $15 or $20 per square foot; from Park to Lexington Avenue $10 per square foot; from Lexington to Third Avenue about $5 per square foot. Land in the best residence district on the west side varies from $7 to $20 per square foot."

Any one who can foresee the movements of population, business, and real-estate values in New York, or anywhere else, has, it is needless to say, a lucrative gift. Mr. Hurd hazards the following predictions:

"It appears quite probable that the greater part of the surface of Manhattan Island will be ultimately devoted to business solely, the space above the ground floor, if not utilized for business, being occupied by hotels, apartment houses, flats, and tenements. Probably the only exclusively residence occupancy will be in the most fashionable locations on and near Fifth Avenue and Central Park, where the very rich, who desire to live in town, can afford to hold their property against the encroachments of business. Even here restrictions running with the land may be necessary, the weakness of their position being that one shop injures an entire block, while one residence may have but little effect on a block of stores.

"Brooklyn, on one side, and Jersey City and Newark on the other, have tended to check the northward movement of some forms of business, and it is quite to be expected that the general



VALUE OF LAND PER SQUARE FOOT ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

—From *The Yale Review.*

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growth in all directions from Manhattan Island will create a shopping, hotel, and amusement center near the middle of the island, necessarily south of Central Park and probably between the termini of the new Pennsylvania and Long Island subways and the Grand Central station at Forty-second Street."

RUMANIA, THE JEWS, AND SECRETARY HAY.

IT is evident from the comments of the European press, as reported by cable, that Mr. Hay's letter to the European concert anent the Rumanian Jews is looked on as a refreshing bit of Americanism. There is a suggestion of a pun in the comment of *The St. James's Gazette* that the note is a "fresh evidence of the growing disposition of the United States to take a seat in the orchestra of the European concert, which some other performers view with uneasiness." The Secretary's note reminds the European Powers which signed the Berlin Treaty and created Rumania in 1878 that the Jews in that country, despite the guarantees in the treaty that no residents of Rumania shall be deprived of rights because of their religious belief, are made by law the victims of terrible persecution, and are driven to our shores "as outcasts, made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native land." He protests, therefore, on the ground that Rumania is injuring this country by forcing hither this undesirable class of immigrants, and he protests further "in the name of humanity." The note is sent to Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria, and Turkey.

The American press are almost unanimous in the opinion that Secretary Hay is perfectly justified in reminding the European Powers of their neglected duty, but some papers doubt if the note will have any practical effect. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* points out that the self-interest of the United States "is distinctly set forth as the reason for the note," and adds:

"The not unnatural conclusion from this statement of the situation would be that the European Powers will shrug their shoulders and leave us to look out for ourselves. They may do so. They are not in the habit of paying much attention to the cry of outraged humanity except when it gives them excuse for taking a hand to their own advantage. The unheeded shrieks of agony from Armenia still ring in the world's ears. And of the Powers concerned—Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Turkey—none but the first-mentioned can be looked upon as at all likely to exert itself on our behalf from mere feelings of amity and good-will."

The American Hebrew (New York) takes a more hopeful view:

"It is, of course, too early to predict what will be the effect upon Rumania of this action of our Government. We have every reason to believe that it will be crowned with success, for, as our news columns show, Rumania gives signs of relenting. We can attribute this only to a purely selfish motive. She is in the market for money; people have little faith in her, and the surest way to bring her to her knees and secure for the Jews what is their right under the sacred provisions of the Treaty, is to take advantage of her financial stress. This, together with such action as is likely to result from the attitude of our Government, is the only hope for us. But whether successful or not, the conduct of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay places our Government a niche higher as a champion of oppressed people."

An enlightening comment is given by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard*, who is reported by cable as saying:

"I am afraid that the result of America's action will be *nil*. What King Charles of Rumania, a just and humane sovereign, could not achieve, what a number of ministries, Conservative, Liberal, and Unionist, have attempted in vain: what even the Jewish bankers of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Berlin, and Vienna, who several years ago refused to deal in Rumanian securities when Rumania urgently needed a foreign loan, have not been able to bring about—namely, justice to the Jews in the country—the note of the United States is extremely unlikely to effect, however well meant.

"The special grievances of the Jews are that they have been treated as baneful and despicable aliens at every step in their life, altho many of them did service for Rumania on the field of battle. They live on sufferance; they must contribute to the cost of government like the gentiles, yet they have not the rights even of gypsies. They are prevented from giving their children a proper education; they must screen themselves behind a Rumanian citizen if they wish to exercise any but the lowest calling, and there is no security for them. It is this want of security and fair play on the part of the great mass of the Rumanian people which drives the Jews out of Rumania. In a constant stream they pass through Vienna en route to the West; that is, England, the United States, Canada, etc.

"I believe that about one hundred and fifty families every week, as many as the Jewish relief committee in Vienna can provide for at one time, are thus emigrating. It was stated the other day that 3,800 passports were taken out by Jews during the last three months at Bucharest alone, and that house-rent was rapidly declining in consequence of this wholesale emigration both there and in other Rumanian towns.

"In the mean time the emigration of Rumanian Jews, as they seem to be unwelcome in the United States, ought to be systematically directed to Canada, where numbers of healthy, industrious, and peaceful foreign settlers should be welcome. The Rumanian Jew who emigrates is seldom nothing more than a merchant and pedler alone, as the Jews of Germany and Austria-Hungary mostly are, but, like the Russian Jew, he is a craftsman and agriculturist."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE automobile would not be nearly so much hated if it cost six dollars.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

SEVERAL horses fell dead at the German army maneuvers the other day. Perhaps they saw Corbin in his new uniform.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF the price of coal goes too high, you know, you can wear a mustard plaster on your back. No one has to feel chilly.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THAT English professor who is hunting for absolute zero should dress himself in the guise of a coal-miner and call on President Baer.—*The Chicago News.*

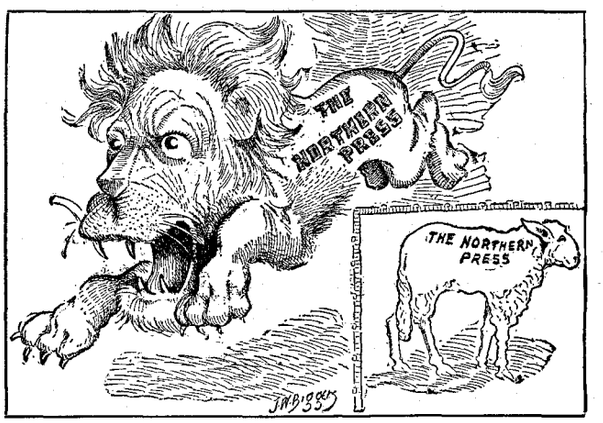
SKEPTICS, who are disposed to doubt the eternal life, may be interested in knowing that Uncle Horace Boies of Iowa is still running for office.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM declares that the trolley-car is an enemy of humanity. Humanity often stands on the corner and yearns to meet the enemy.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

MR. BAER says that the coal-mines have been operated at a loss all these years. No doubt of that, but who has got that which was lost, and who lost it?—*The Knoxville Sentinel.*

MINDANAO, it is said, is full of gold and coal, which goes to show that the Filipinos will not be capable of self-government for a great many years to come, if ever.—*The Indianapolis News.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT pleads for governmental supervision of the trusts, but fails to point out a method of doing away with trust supervision of the Government.—*The Commoner.*



When a Lynching Occurs in the South. When a Lynching Occurs in the North.
—*The Nashville Banner.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE IMMORALITIES OF MUSIC.

"MUSIC is at once 'the glory and the scandal of the universe.' Music need not harm any, but it has, unhappily, manifold capacities for harm. Like all other of man's enjoyments, it may work him vast moral injury." Thus M. de Dunois in the October *Smart Set* (New York). The writer says further:

"In itself music may be elevating and noble; in itself it may be degrading and vile; moreover, in itself music may be of an indeterminate character, and in that case its beneficial or its harmful effects depend upon the hearer's moral attitude, or upon determining environment. For example, certain florid styles of music may be used in the mass; the devout auditors hear the jubilation of angelic hymns. Precisely the same style of music rendered under non-religious conditions presents to the listeners visions of gay, wholly mundane revels. Like strains provoke one person to holy contemplation of the Blessed Virgin, another to thoughts of wanton luxuries. The bells beat madly their carillon of joy to the crowds on a festival of mirth; the same tones are a fierce jangle of alarm to those who listen in terror when the bells warn that an enemy is near.

"All things emanate from God, but most things suit the devil's large needs, and that ingenious and profound spirit of evil uses them for his own damnatory ends. Music is not a solace and a strength to Israel only; the Prince of Darkness, lord of all wickedness as he is, is none the less a marvelous singer, as, alas! poor mortals know too well. When Sennacherib's eighty thousand men were encamped about Jerusalem, the Angel Gabriel came to them in the night and by his music's spell drew away their very souls from out their bodies. Such is the tale of the rabbins. Satan, like Gabriel, gains men's souls by his melodies—but not for heaven. The pathos of the fate that comes on those who listen to the songs of the sirens is not an allegory. Sin's delights are never shown so fairly masked as when summoned to the view by music's enchanting art.

"'*Wein, Weib, und Gesang.*'

"The last is not the least in Satan's triple crown."

M. de Dunois proceeds to give definite examples of what he claims to be the corrupting influence of music, citing many of the most august names in the musical world. We quote as follows:

"The tendency of our reasoning is justified by the examples in history of evil persons who were great musicians. Sappho, who first employed the Mixolydian mode in music, was one of the most renowned voluptuaries in the world's records, so that her name is the symbol of a vice. Nero, the most monstrous of all the Roman monsters, was one of the most proficient musicians of his time. Paganini was grossly sensual in his disposition, while as an artist his name is synonymous with incomparable power, despite his fondness for legerdemain. In short, we may believe of him that, with equal power, he played the fiddle and—the devil. Chopin, whom George Sand described as a high-blown consumptive and exasperating nuisance, was a finished virtuoso at nineteen, and his morals, if he ever had any, were finished at a like early age. The Abbé Liszt sought in the church a sure refuge from the women he had promised to marry. Berlioz composed a 'Symphonie Fantastique,' and lived one as well. It were unnecessary to multiply instances; it were tactless to refer to celebrities of more recent date. One acquainted with contemporary musical history can, perhaps, find other examples for himself. The lesson that music is not necessarily a purifying force is clearly taught. A broader illustration of the same truth is found in the state of ancient Greece. When the nation was in its prime the people were musical; when it was in its decadence, they were more musical. Not only did good old Socrates thrum the lyre, but melody was the accomplishment of every youth, gilded, or ungilded, in the vice-plagued land.

"In addition, the familiar facts of life oblige us to admit that music is openly active in vicious directions. A bayadere must be incited to her extravagances by the rush and throb of rude music. The cachucha of the Andalusians is a dance singularly vivacious, graceful, and sensual. The Spanish clergy have made many efforts to suppress the dance. Unfortunately for their efforts, the music for the cachucha is such that the women when they hear it will dance, dance with spirit and abandon altogether delightful to themselves and obnoxious to the clerical authorities. In fine, certain tunes would, were they heard for the first time from a cathedral organ, yet echo the license of a *café chantant;* there are airs that reek with the ribaldry of the can-can. . . . . .

"We hear endless platitudes concerning the refining power of music. Yes, it is a mighty refining force, one that can not be too widely employed. Only, it is well to bear in mind that its refinement is not always and necessarily for good, and to remember that the moral taints it may engender are most daintily laid on the soul's whiteness, so delicately and so subtly that the defilement may hardly be noted until the ruin of virtue is complete."

A NEW LITERARY STAR IN FRANCE.

DURING the last few months, the French critics have paid many compliments to the erudition and literary ability of Mademoiselle Lucie Félix-Faure, the only daughter of the late President Faure of France. The fact that she has gained admission to the pages of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, edited by M. Ferdinand Brunetière, is sufficient in itself to give her a prominent place in French literature. Her first book, "La Méditerranée," was printed anonymously and no copy of it was put on sale. It grew out of a trip which she made through Egypt, the Holy Land, and Greece, and she wrote her impressions, intending them merely for the benefit of a few friends. M. Ernest Daudet, the son of Alphonse Daudet, alludes to the book in the following terms in the *Figaro* (Paris):

MLLE. LUCIE FÉLIX-FAURE.

"Mademoiselle Félix-Faure, like Mademoiselle Mathieu de Noailles, a poet to whom M. Brunetière has also opened the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, possesses the sacred fire of inspiration; she has the gift of expressing sentiments and emotions. Such is the secret of the reputation she has gained in the world of letters. Her first book, 'La Méditerranée,' was only read by a few intimate friends; yet it deserved to be submitted to the great public because it not only reveals the descriptive talent of the writer, but also furnishes a vision of the olden times. At each stage of her journey the traveler, in her ecstasy at the wonderful scenery amid which she found herself, gave new meaning to the images before her eyes, remembering the traditions of their past."

Mlle. Félix-Faure's second book was a biography of Cardinal Newman, in which she discusses with remarkable scholarship the renaissance of Roman Catholicism. "Is it not strange," asks M. Daudet, "to find in a work of this kind, written by a young woman, passages such as the following: 'I do not know why Newman was called the Bossuet of the English Church. When we study him we have to quote Pascal oftener than Bossuet.

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The man of our days is not often troubled by the voice of his soul. Pascal knew how to listen to that voice. The broken form of the truth that he tried to win is survived by the perfect beauty of his soul's conquest; and in our dreams we almost seem to hear him breathing in that spiritual agony.'"

In her latest work on the "Women of Dante," declares M. Daudet, Mlle. Félix-Faure is seen at her best. Of this book he writes:

"Truly she gives us a beautiful conception of Dante, 'whom poetry can salute as the master of frown and smile.' Through her we become acquainted with the sixty most beautiful women of Florence—Beatrice, whom the poet loved more in death than in life, Francesca da Rimini, who died because she loved too much and was too well loved, and many others, among them Mathilda, Piccada, Cunizza, Marcia, Gentucca—fresh or pale, roses or lilies, loved or abandoned, forgotten or lamented. This is a wonderful world to which we are led. To the writer's charming erudition is added a poetic sense and a keen perception of the esthetic. We are melted to pity by the human sufferings in which the heart of woman keeps noble and great. In this book, so tragic in its misfortunes, so pathetic for its victims, we are conscious of compassion in every line. We feel that the writer has voluntarily drawn a veil over her inspiration."

Mlle. Félix-Faure, concludes M. Daudet, is a woman whose thought has carried her far away from our modern world. She lives "in those ages of ardent faith when men were looking toward heaven with more confidence than to-day."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"A PERIOD OF GREAT LITERARY FUNERALS."

SUCH is the title bestowed upon our literary epoch by Mr. Edmund Gosse in a signed article on "English Literature Since 1879," contributed to the new volume of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." He sees in our age nothing more important than a lull, such as that which intervened between the decline of Scott and the advent of Dickens, and does not even deign to mention the names of the majority of the poets and authors who are so prominently before the reading public to-day. Here, for example, is one of his paragraphs on modern poetical tendencies:

"The death of Tennyson (October, 1892) was followed by a positive 'crisis' in poetry. . . . One or two writers who had struggled in vain to win attention to their poetry suddenly found it widely welcomed. The years from 1893 to 1895 saw the arrival of a surprising number of candidates for the laurel. Of these newest poets, two or three of whom possess unquestionable touches of genius, it may be said collectively that they aimed rather at suggesting an effect than at toilsomely producing it. In other words, the excessive attention to form, to technical perfection, which had been carried so far by the Parnassians, failed to please, and broader modes of expression were aimed at. Into this entered what has been called the 'Celtic' spirit, by which music rather than painting, the ear rather than the eye, is appealed to. Here again, as so often in English poetical history, some distant analogy with French fashions was to be perceived, and several of the youngest and more promising British poets might be welcomed as brothers by the Symbolists across the Channel."

The London *Academy and Literature*, which takes Mr. Gosse severely to task for what it terms his attempt to make the Encyclopedia "a playground for snubs and preferences," asks, apropos of the above paragraph: "Will it be believed in an 'Encyclopedia Britannica' article on 'English Literature Since 1879' this is the total hint given of poets like Mr. William Watson, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Francis Thompson, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. A. E. Housman, Mr. Arthur Symons, Mrs. Meynell, and a dozen, say half a dozen, others who, whatever their ultimate merit, are sincere and distinctive poets and the makers of the highest form of 'English Literature Since 1879'?" Is it not apparent, declares the same paper, that a writer "who disdains to chronicle (as matter of history) the succession of Mr. Alfred Austin to the laureateship" is "on the wrong tack"?

Mr. Gosse pursues the same method in his treatment of contemporary fiction. While conceding that Mr. Meredith's work was the unquestioned glory of English fiction during the last forty years of Queen Victoria's reign, and that Stevenson was "a pure romancist, the lineal descendant of Scott, touched with modernity and moved by more picturesque exotic interests than Scott ever knew," he sums up the greater part of the tendencies of our day under the phrase "a multiplicity of talent and many encouraging signs of the general vivacity of fiction." We quote his generalization on the welter of to-day's novels:

"When we proceed to examine this vast productivity rather more closely, we are at once struck by one conspicuous characteristic. The recent history of the novel has no continuity; its succession is without method or development. It is true that the tendency of literature can only be observed with difficulty within the narrow limits of two decades; still, even within that period it ought to be possible to trace some significance in a phase of activity represented by considerably over 20,000 separate works. The curious analyst, however, will only be baffled if he seeks for a guiding thread running through the prose fiction that lies between the death of George Eliot and the opening of the twentieth century. Not only is there no animating spirit in its production, but it is even shaken by every false wind of transient and passionate caprice. Fashion follows fashion without reason or excuse, for the gusts of taste and distaste that convulse the modern novel have scarcely any relation even to the passing fashions that affect society; they are manufactured for the moment in the offices of commercialism, and pass at once into exhaustion. We are thus confronted with the really regrettable fact that this form of representative and pictorial literature, which of all others ought to preserve the characteristics of the time, and hand on the natural lineaments of contemporary people to the remembrance of their children, has largely ceased to represent or depict anything of importance in British national life and character. Observation and consistency, its saving graces, are no longer preserved in any just proportion to the multiplicity of its energies. The novel of commerce has neither morality nor tendency: in the sifting fire of criticism it falls into ashes."

The Academy and Literature complains again that Mr. Gosse "has not so much as named novelists so distinctive as Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. George Gissing, Mr. Joseph Conrad, Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Mr. Quiller-Couch, Mr. H. G. Wells, Sidney C. Grier, John Oliver Hobbes, Lucas Malet, and a dozen others in whose work are found at least lines of honest effort characteristic of the age." His article, in brief, is informing "only in those parts which should be introductory to its substance."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* takes a much more favorable view of Mr. Gosse's contribution to the Encyclopedia. He was confronted with a very difficult task, it thinks, and has performed it well. We quote as follows:

"Surely few can read Mr. Gosse's article itself without feeling thoroughly convinced that he is right. He recognizes in the literature of the past twenty years a remarkable perfection of technique, a careful regard to form, and an almost universal cleverness. But scarcely anywhere can he detect a single phase of activity which suggests development, growth, original creation. The fecundity of the age is astonishing; its significance is absolutely *nil*. . . . It would puzzle an angel from heaven to draw the line between men who must in less than fifty years be all alike forgotten. And even those who seem to rise above the common level in the excellence of their achievement—men like George Moore and Arthur Symons, and perhaps W. E. Henley—these on analysis will be found ingenious echoers of influences which are not English at all, but French—Moore with his almost servile copying of Zola, Symons reproducing the luminous misty color and tone effects of the Symbolists, and Henley in his most brutal verses—which are also his very best—recalling the gutter-ballads and half-drunken imagery of Aristide Bruant.

"Mr. Gosse's very admirable survey of recent English litera-

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ture is, therefore, not only to be commended, but to be read and studied. It represents a sane, dispassionate, scholarly, and philosophical judgment upon a mass of miscellaneous material which, with many excellences, seldom gets above the level of the commonplace, and which is certain in the future to vanish, for the most part, out of the memory of mankind. It is something to find that there exists at least one critic who can write of it at once quite sympathetically and yet with the understanding and the courage which do not shirk the naked truth."

IS LATIN A DEAD LANGUAGE?

THE history of the Latin tongue presents many interesting features to the student. Altho widely regarded as a dead language, it is still a very vital element in the life of the world, and even within the limits of the present century it has been in current use in several European countries. Says *Vox Urbis*, a Latin paper published in Rome:

"Latin was spoken in Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania, from the time of Stephen the Pious until 1848. It was the language of the church and of the Government, as well as being the language in which the constitution and laws were written. It was even used for commercial transactions. . . In many other countries Latin was so widely disseminated by the Roman Catholic Church that it became natural to use it as an auxiliary language. In the Christian countries of the Far East the language is employed extensively. During the first years after the conquest of Tonking it proved very useful to the French officers, who communicated in Latin with the Portuguese missionaries and the native chiefs of the religious communities."

Latin is to-day the official language of the Vatican and the liturgical language of the Roman Catholic Church. In this connection it is noteworthy that Italy, the nation of Latin origin, has almost entirely abandoned the Latin tongue, while it has been preserved by Germans and Anglo-Saxons. *Vox Urbis* gives the following explanation of this fact:

"Latin prevailed until the Renaissance. At that time the language of the people in the Latin countries became strong enough to supersede Latin. The educated people hesitated at first. But such writers as H. Estienne and Du Bellay helped to defeat Latin; and Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio adopted Tuscan as the literary language of Italy. In the German countries Latin persisted for a longer time. Germany had a large number of dialects, but no national language which the empire could impose. England hesitated between French and Latin."

Our modern educational system is, of course, doing a great deal to keep the Latin tongue alive. In the great universities of all countries speeches in Latin are not uncommon. The Latin thesis is a prominent feature in the university course. Latin also figures among the customs of the students. Several of the best-known college songs, among them the celebrated "Gaudeamus Igitur," are in Latin. Advertisements intended for students are sometimes written in Latin. In 1898, for example, concert-handbills in Latin were distributed at the doors of the University of Berlin. Graduation ceremonies in England seldom take place without the use of long Latin formulæ. *Vox Urbis* continues:

"Latin poetry is quite flourishing outside of the universities. Each year the Academy of Amsterdam crowns the Laureate of the Heuff competition. As a rule the poetry treats of modern subjects.

"Many reviews publish Latin articles, among them *Hermes*, *Jahrbücher für Klassische Philologie*, *Rivista di Filologia Classica*, *Journal für die Reine und Angewandte*, and *Mathematik*. Many academic books are printed in Latin; a recent instance is 'Arithmetices Principia Novo Methodo Exposita' by Flano. A great many scientific and botanical books are also published in Latin. There are several reviews printed entirely in Latin, among which may be mentioned: *Proeco Latinus* (Philadelphia); *Phœnix Nuntius* (Oxford); *Vox Urbis*, *Hermes Romanus*, and *Apis Romana* (Rome)."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TRAGEDY OF THE BURNS COUNTRY.

IT has been felt that Ian Maclaren and James Barrie idealized and sublimated Scottish life, and that the reality has many black shadows which do not appear in their pictures. Mr. George Douglas Brown, who sprang into fame a year ago as the author of "The House with the Green Shutters" and whose recent death in London removes a writer of very considerable promise, probably went to the other extreme in his literary work. This "powerful writer," declares Mr. James Main Dixon (in *The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine*), "presents a phase of Scotch life that is like a procession of the Seven Deadly Sins

OCHILTREE, AYRSHIRE, THE VILLAGE OF "THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS."

—pride, malice, envy and murder, and the rest." The same writer continues:

"The clergy come into the narrative not as a beneficent influence, but as oddities and pedants. No gracious physician of the 'MacClure' type is outlined. The scanty goodness depicted possesses no glow nor fervor, but is singularly neutral. There is a lurid glare of whisky throughout, sufficient to please the most rabid prohibitionist, so dismal are its issues.

"The scene of the story is laid in the county of Ayrshire, in Burns's own district of Kyle, and its tone seems taken from the nineteenth stanza of 'The Holy Fair':

> Leeze me on drink! it gies us mair
> Than either school or college;
> It kindles wit, it waukens lear,
> It pangs us fou o' knowledge;
> Be't whisky-gill or penny-wheep,
> Or ony stronger potion,
> It never fails, on drinkin' deep,
> To kittle up our notion,
> By night or day.

"There is a certain amount of local description, often minute in its way, but never of a guide-book nature, like Scott's, or Ian Maclaren's or Barrie's; sufficient to give a setting to the drama, but never satisfying the mind. The eye of the man who paints it is not the eye of love, but the eye of cynicism; the scenery is a mere frame to his picture.

"'The House with the Green Shutters' moves on like a tragedy to a ghastly end, apparently suggested by the passage in Burns's 'Tam o' Shanter':

> A knife a father's throat had mangled—
> Whom his ain son o' life bereft—
> The gray hairs yet stack to the heft.

'Knife' must be changed to 'poker,' and 'throat' to 'brow'—an easy adaptation. All that might interfere with the thunder-

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storm effect—an actual thunder-storm is appropriately introduced—is rigidly excluded. . . . . .

"'The House with the Green Shutters' is a *tour de force* in the description of unalloyed moral gloom. 'The Bonnie Brier Bush' and 'Auld Licht Idylls,' fascinate us by their moral glow; this story holds us by its concentration of repulsiveness."

The London *Academy and Literature* (September 6) declares that "George Douglas" was the possessor of a remarkable talent. His novel "has a certain ripeness of feeling which induces the belief that the possibilities of literature, as one counts them to-day, are made seriously poorer by the death of its author." We quote further.

"That Mr. Douglas could have turned his pen to better themes than the one he has developed so mercilessly in this novel, we feel certain. The sense of beauty, and the large tenderness which goes with understanding, were his in abundance. Even the fault of violence which every reader must, we know, find in this story is not essential. By its real interpretation of life, so far as it goes, we shall long remember 'The House with the Green Shutters,' and it seems peculiarly sad that the heart and brain which gave it birth have been so early stilled in death."

THE NOVELIST'S "ALOOFNESS FROM LIFE."

MR. FRANK NORRIS, who conducts a monthly department in the New York *Critic*, writes interestingly in the September issue of that journal concerning the novelist's contact with life. "Time was," he says, "when the author was an aristocrat, living in seclusion, unspotted from the world." But now, he thinks, it is no longer possible for an author to live so. The novelist of to-day "is and *must* be—if he is to voice the spirit of his times aright, if he is to interpret his fellows justly—the Man of the People, the Good Citizen." Mr. Norris writes further:

"The function of the novelist of this present day is to comment upon life as he sees it. He can not get away from this; this is his excuse for existence, the only claim he has upon the attention. How necessary then for him—of all men—to be in the midst of life! He can not plunge too deeply into it. Politics will help him, and religious controversies, explorations, science, the newest theory of socialism, the latest development of biology. He should find an interest in continental diplomacy, and should have opinions on the chances of a Russo-Japanese war over the Korean question. He should be able to tell why it is of such unusual importance for Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to give birth to an heir, and should know who ought to be nominated for governor of his native State at the next convention."

The New York *Evening Post* questions the soundness of this argument, declaring that "one can not, by taking thought, interest himself in things which are temperamentally indifferent to him," and prophesying that Mr. Norris's plea will "not fetch many recluses out of their ivory towers." The same paper adds:

"It is a query as old as Plato whether the workman, or another, is the best chronicler of a craft, and it has been pretty thoroughly settled that the craftsman perforce lets literary production alone. Matthew Arnold would doubtless seem an old-fashioned and merely literary person to Mr. Norris, but when that commissioner of schools declared that the end of literature was 'criticism of life,' he immediately justified a certain aloofness in every author. Criticism will have time for reflection and for judgment, and it is as essential that the novelist should hold much time free for this activity of the imagination as it is that he should meet the average exigencies. The régime that Mr. Norris recommends would have actually reduced to silence many of the best novelists—Charlotte Brontë and Flaubert could hardly have qualified for their trade, and Hawthorne on any theory of practical knowledge would have been ruled ignominiously out of court. Ideas, like books, are a 'substantial world,' and, for the literary man, the most important. Very likely Mr. Norris means that novelists are given to worrying too much about their style and genius. This is undoubtedly true, and Mr. Norris himself proves the case, for he has added to this inevitable worry a new one—that of trying to live. Why can not novelists live like the rest of us, or, as Mr. Jourdain spoke prose, without realizing it?"

In short, maintains *The Post*, "the scramble and plunge which Mr. Norris so stoutly recommends would, if logically carried out, be the end not only of all novel-writing but of all literature."

Max Nordau's New Sociological Novel.—Max Nordau, the famous author of "Degeneration" and "Paradoxes," announces that he is finishing a social and psychological novel. This work is soon to appear in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and its subject, Nordau declares, is taken from real life. In an interview with a correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, he outlines the plot of the story as follows:

"The hero of the novel is a young German prince of royal blood—the offspring of a morganatic union with a woman of low degree. The prince is richly endowed and has energy, ability, ambition, and no small share of vanity. His origin excludes him from the sovereignty he would otherwise have inherited from his crowned and ruling father—the throne is denied him, and he must content himself with the empty honors of a dubious station. These do not satisfy his cravings, and he is seeking the proper outlet for his powers. His condition oppresses him and threatens to reduce him to misanthropy and bitterness.

"Destiny brings him into close relations with another German prince of a diametrically opposite type and temperament. The latter is thoroughly and sincerely democratic, a man of his age. The military traditions of his race have no meaning to him, and the desire to rule is alien to his nature. He voluntarily surrenders his claim to the throne of the principality over which his father reigns.

"In these two types there is a collision between two radically different philosophies of life. They are surrounded by personages representing, by birth, education, position, and sympathies, all sorts and classes of men. Their relations to these secondary characters and the developments of the situation in which they find themselves afford rich and profitable opportunities for an analytical study of contemporary society, and for the characterization of the main currents of modern European life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

MR. EDWARD A. DITHMAR, for many years dramatic critic of the New York *Times*, and for some months past its London correspondent, has accepted the editorship of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, succeeding Mr. Francis W. Halsey in that position.

PARIS has experienced something of a literary sensation over the performances of a little girl of ten, who, to quote the New York *Bookman*, "has written seven plays, five novels, and a volume of poems." Lately she has been elected a member of the "Société des Gens de Lettres." She is the daughter of the Comtesse de Champmoynat, but writes over the name of "Carmen d'Assilva."

"THERE is something peculiarly absurd," declares the London *Truth*, "in the idea just carried out at Leipsic of an undraped statue to Beethoven. If nude figures of distinguished men are to be encouraged in public thoroughfares, it will add a new terror to eminence. The human mind almost reels at the thought of statues in Parliament Square of Lord Salisbury as Apollo, of Mr. Chamberlain as Hercules, of any distinguished prima donna as Venus, and, let us say, of Lord Rosebery as Cupid."

THE announcement that the Boston Museum, one of the oldest and most famous playhouses in the country, is soon to be torn down and replaced by an office building, occasions many expressions of regret. Says the New York *Dramatic Mirror*: "During its existence, of considerably more than half a century, practically all the prominent native stars of the past and present have acted upon the Museum stage, and it has become hallowed in the minds of hundreds both in and out of the profession. Scores of players whose names are familiar to all interested in the drama gained their first fame as members of the justly celebrated Boston Museum Stock Company, the earliest organization of its kind in the United States."

KUBELIK, the Bohemian violinist who aroused so much interest in this country last season, has been greeted by great audiences in London during the summer. On the occasion of one of his appearances in St. James's Hall, when he played a Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saëns and a theme and variations by Wilhelmj, both the composers mentioned were present in person. "As an encore," declares Mr. Sam Franko, in the New York *Sun*, "Kubelik played 'The Swan,' by Saint-Saëns, and when he came off the platform the great Frenchman moved forward to grasp his hand and leaned over to kiss it. With a quick movement the violinist disengaged his hand, grasped that of Saint-Saëns and reversed the proceeding. It was a graceful and touching act."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WAS MAN'S BIRTHPLACE IN AUSTRALIA?

IN a recent paper read before the Berlin Anthropological Society by Professor Schoetensack, of Heidelberg, the theory is advanced of a single cradle of the human race, a protected continent where man's evolution could and did take place without let or hindrance. The similarity of this hypothesis to the Biblical story of the Garden of Eden will occur to the reader at once, and it is enlarged upon by critics and commentators. Says Charles de Kay, in an exposition of the professor's theory printed in the New York *Times* (September 7):

"The startling theory brought by Professor Schoetensack, of Heidelberg, before the Berlin Anthropological Society at a recent meeting will, if accepted by science, cause a return to the old belief of the origin of man in one spot and explain the essential unity of the human race without regard to color. It is based on the reflection that during the geological ages when, in the evolution of mankind, the brain must have been developed in a creature comparatively feeble, there were wild beasts of marvelous strength and agility in whose domain so weak a race could not have maintained itself unless furnished with feet to outstrip its enemies. In America, Europe, Africa, and Asia the manlike animal could not have survived unless a hoof had been developed at the expense of the other digits, as in horses or the two-toed quadrupeds.

"The northern or southern extremities of the globe could not have been the cradle of the human race, says this theory, neither could any part of the globe where ferocious animals abounded. For in the former case the cold would have destroyed life before the brain was sufficiently developed to invent means of making fire; and in the latter, mankind would have been unable to exist in the face of his natural enemies, save in the trees. But if arboreal life could have allowed brain development, it would have still left man a four-handed instead of a two-handed being.

"So we are forced to the supposition that these early stages were passed on an island free from carnivorous beasts, not far from the equator. But that could hardly have been a small island, since man would require more nourishment than so limited an area could afford. There would have to be a variety of a climate and surface and room for survival in one part when war, disease, or famines destroyed the inhabitants of another. There would have had to be almost a continent for this gradual development, with hills and deserts and smaller islands accessible where the human stock might survive ravages. Where, asks Professor Schoetensack, does such a continent exist?"

The professor is of opinion that one locality, and only one, fulfils the requisite conditions; namely, Australia. Here there are no large and dangerous carnivorous beasts, while the climate is temperate and equable, and so dry that fire may easily be made. To quote again:

"Dr. Schoetensack supposes that at some remote epoch, where there was land connection between Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Australia by way of Timor and New Guinea, the ancestors of the human race, still, perhaps, arboreal in habitat, were cut off by the changes in the earth's surface, which made of Australia a continent, and that then occurred the opportunity for these reasoning creatures to develop their flat feet, their hairless skin, their brain, and other human characteristics unmolested by carnivorous foes. The period he fixes on is the Pliocene. . . . The Tertiary, during which the human race must have been developing, had too many fierce animals in Asia to permit the inference that mankind developed there. But the Tertiary in Australia had no animals dangerous to man, yet offered marsupials fit for food, whose easy conquest may have hastened the progress of mankind from a creature eating more vegetable than animal food to one eating more animal than vegetable. . . . . .

"In studying the natives of Australia, a singular variability of types has been discovered which can not be explained by immigration from outside, for they seem deeply characteristic. Traits of negroes, of Mongols, of Europeans, are found among the various tribes of black Australians, not only in their habits, weapons, tools, and magical implements, but in their physical make-up, even in their features. This may be used to push the argument that the direct ancestors of the Australian 'black fellows' were brothers of those primeval men, acquainted with fire, who spread to Asia, Africa, America, and Europe, and gradually invaded the polar regions, as well as the swamps and woods of the equator, equipped not only with fire, but tools for getting food, weapons for obtaining meat and warding off the attacks of wild beasts, and crude ideas regarding spooks, spirits, and avenging gods."

The earliest European men we know, Dr. Schoetensack asserts, had marked Australian characteristics; the stone utensils, the absence of pottery, the rude weapons, the primitive drawings of animals on cave walls—all are found among the modern natives of Australia. Thus the "garden" of Eden was in reality a continent. Mr. de Kay concludes as follows:

"Professor Schoetensack's hypothesis is worth examination, and special attention should be given to the living Australians before they disappear, or lose their primitive habits and ideas, and to the records in the rocks and sacred places of Australia as well. Perhaps the caves of Australia may yield the skulls, the tools, weapons, and ceremonial implements of remote ancestors and show more clearly the connection between them and the earliest men of America, Asia, and Europe. Acceptance of his argument is the removal of the Garden of Eden to a definite quarter of the globe, and the explanation of the story in Genesis as a tradition concerning the origin of man which the Jews learned from the wise men on the Euphrates—to whom it had been handed down for immeasurable periods of time."

CAREER OF A GREAT SCIENTIST.

SCIENCE loses in Prof. Rudolf Virchow, who died in Berlin on September 5, at the age of nearly eighty-one years, one of the greatest medical discoverers of this or any other age. He was born, as we learn from a brief sketch in *The Scientific American*, at Schievelbein, Pomerania, in 1821, and was the son of a shopkeeper. After the usual German university education, he took his doctor's degree at twenty-one years of age, and later became an assistant professor at the Charité Hospital of Berlin. In 1847 Virchow became a professor at the University of Berlin, and two years later accepted the chair of pathological anatomy at the University of Würzberg, but he returned to Berlin in 1856. Before his Würzburg appointment he had won notice by his report as a Government scientist in a mission to investigate an epidemic of typhus fever in Silesia. This opened to him a career in politics as well as in science, and he followed both. Says the author of the notice referred to:

"Virchow never became a practitioner of medicine to any extent, but the teacher of practitioners. His memory will live in the annals of medicine for the research which he carried on in physiology, pathology, and ethnology. . . . Virchow's greatest discovery was the self-propagating power of the cells in animal tissue, showing that whatever acted upon a cell from without produced a change, either chemical or mechanical, in the cell structure. These changes were the cause of disease. When Pasteur first made his startling discoveries of the bacteriological origin of disease, it was thought for a time that Virchow's theory was unfounded. But later research showed that the two doctrines really supplemented each other. The debt which physicians owe to Virchow can be no better illustrated than by stating that the modern practitioner starts with the work of Virchow, whereas the great German scientist had to beat his own path and evolve new pathological theories. Pathology as we know it to-day is Virchow's work.

"Something of the man's personality may not be without interest. As a parliamentarian, he made for himself many a distinguished enemy. Indeed, so bitter were his attacks on the Government that he was once challenged to a duel by Count Bismarck. In war Virchow saw most of the causes of political disease. For that reason the Kaiser once snubbed Virchow with royal ostentation, by writing to another scientist a letter complimenting him upon his good sense in keeping out of politics.

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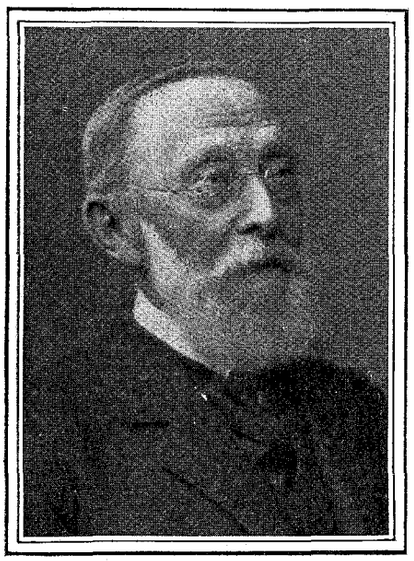
It was Virchow who coined the word 'Kulturkampf,' the war of civilization.

"Virchow lived to a ripe age on five hours' sleep a night. His luncheon consisted only of beer and two sandwiches. The floor of his workroom was usually littered with skeletons and skulls. As a pathologist he naturally became an ardent collector. In his museum were 20,000 pathological specimens. He had a bacteriological laboratory which was both large and well equipped."

Says the writer of a biographical sketch in *The Evening Post* (New York):

"Aside from the field of medicine, this great man displayed a versatility that gave point to the popular saying about him in Berlin, that 'when he died it would be found that he was not one man but four men.' He rapidly made himself, while still young, an authority in ethnology, a pioneer in anthropology, an able archeologist, and a leading Egyptologist. He established the measurements for comparative anthropology, and collected race data as no other man had ever done. The discoveries at Troy were due as much to his knowledge and encouragement as to Schliemann himself, whose stanch friend and invariable defender he was. . . . .



PROF. RUDOLF VIRCHOW.

"It was chiefly owing to him that Berlin has become one of the healthiest cities in the world. Under his direction an ample supply of pure water was obtained, while his advocacy secured for the city a model system of sewage and sewage farms. Nearly every hospital in Berlin bears traces of his initiative or other influence, while several of the great museums dedicated to the education of the public were either entirely created or greatly enlarged by him, notably the Ethnological and Pathological Museums. . . . Berlin has again and again marked its sense of its overwhelming and everlasting obligation to him, as by giving his name to the enormous new hospital now nearing completion."

This Year's Antarctic Exploration.—"In the Antarctic," says *The Evening Post* (New York) in a recent editorial, "the work of penetrating the unknown has been essayed by three vessels—the *Discovery*, Captain Scott, fitted out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society; the *Gauss*, carrying the German expedition under Erik von Drygalski; and Dr. Otto Nordenskiöld's *Antarctica*, a small vessel of only 350 tons. Captain Scott's plan in general is to determine the nature and extent of that portion of the South Polar lands which his ship may be able to reach, and to conduct a magnetic survey. It is altogether likely that he will push to the eastward into unknown waters in search of mountains reported by Sir James Ross in 1842. To support him, the Geographical Society has purchased and fitted out the relief ship *Morgen*, or *Morning*, and a relief ship is planned, should the absence of the *Gauss* be so prolonged as to cause anxiety in Germany. Dr. Drygalski's aim is to penetrate to the Antarctic continent and to explore that unknown region described on explorers' maps as the 'Enderby Quadrant.' In the 'Weddell Quadrant' Dr. Nordenskiöld is now at work, having wintered on Graham Island, and sent his ship to the Falkland Islands, whence it will return to pick him up in November next. Still a fourth expedition, under Mr. Bruce, is planning to leave on the *Hecla* for the 'Weddell Quadrant.' Unlike what may be hoped for from the Arctic, there is no expectation that any news of these Southern explorers will reach the outer world this year. But their number and the careful and scientific way in which the various expeditions have been planned give positive assurance that the sum of human knowledge will be largely increased on their return. Nevertheless, the work of Antarctic exploration is still in its infancy, at best in its boyhood; the romance and mystery of the polar seas, north and south, are still destined to survive for generations, if not for centuries."

THE CAUSE OF HALLUCINATIONS.

THE publication of some statistics recently collected by the Society for Psychical Research regarding hallucinations suggests a contribution on this subject from F. Legge to *The Academy and Literature* (August 23), part of which we reproduce below. Mr. Legge first proceeds to define his subject. He says:

"Subject to the caution that all psychologists do not agree as to the nature of hallucinations, it may be said that they are best defined as deceits of the senses. The only difference that has yet been discovered between true sense-perception or the normal exercise of the senses and hallucinations is that in the first case the object seen, heard, or felt actually exists; while, in the other, it does not. So, to put a fairly familiar case, the sufferer from alcoholic delirium sees rats, dogs, and snakes all round him, altho there is nothing there. Yet we know that in this case there can be no effect immediately produced on the retina, and that the brain must therefore be influenced in some other way than in the normal manner through the optic nerve. It should be noted also that exactly the same thing takes place in dreams. How this can be is really the problem that we have to solve."

The statistics collected by the Society for Psychical Research, to which the writer turns for his explanation, are based on a series of questions issued by the Society to a great many people asking whether the questioned had ever when completely awake had "a vivid impression of seeing or being touched by a living being or inanimate object or of hearing a voice, which impression was not due to any external physical cause." To this inquiry they received some twenty-four thousand answers saying that the questioned had never had such a vivid impression, and only three thousand from people who admitted that they had. Mr. Legge goes on to say:

"Of the three thousand cases thus reported—I am taking as round figures as possible—by far the greater number were visual, or deceits of the sense of seeing, these being more than twice as numerous as the auditory hallucinations which came next, while these last again were more than double the number of the tactile hallucinations or deceits of the sense of touch. It follows, therefore, that while only about eleven per cent. of the questioned confessed to hallucinations of any kind, more than one-half of the hallucinated saw, or thought that they saw, things which were not actually there. Of these visual hallucinations, about one-third concerned themselves with apparitions of living persons known to the hallucinated, about half that number with visions of dead acquaintances, and only a very small proportion—something like twelve in a thousand—with apparitions of a religious kind. After making every allowance for the unwillingness of persons to speak of the illusory visions they have experienced, it seems that the subject of an hallucination is more often than not the apparition of a person well known to the observer.

"This seems to me an extremely significant fact, when we consider what it is that takes place in our consciousness when we, as we say, recognize any one. The act is, in the great majority of cases, not an act of perception, but of memory. The first time that we meet again a person whom we have met but once before, but who has made no very deep impression upon us, most of us go through a more or less prolonged period of hesitation until some hitherto unnoticed feature or some trick of gesture gives us the clue to the identification we are seeking. But the process is in any ordinary case unconscious, because we have not on the first occasion of meeting the stranger expected to come across him again, and have therefore not closely noted his peculiarities

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of form or manner. On the other hand, when it is in the daily practise of the observer to note the way by which the observed may be recognized in the second interview, it is astonishing how quickly and unerringly the act of recognition is made. . . . That unconscious memory plays the greatest part in the production of hallucinations seems, therefore, antecedently probable, and this coincides well enough with what we otherwise know about the nature of memory itself. As I have before said in these columns, memory is an attribute which the cells which make up the body of man share with inanimate nature, and the nerves and brain retain for a greater or less length of time the impress of all objects with which they have been brought into connection. When anything happens to arouse the memory thus stored up within the apparatus of thought, the machinery is again set going as a tuning-fork vibrates to a particular note. But of all the organs of the body, the eye is that which receives most incessantly the greatest number of varying impressions and transmits them to the brain, and it is not perhaps unnatural to conclude that it is the visual apparatus which is most likely under abnormal circumstances to give forth the impressions which it has received irregularly or in the wrong order. We may even suppose without any great violation of probability that it is the neurons especially concerned with sight which are at once the recipients and storehouses of the impressions received by the retina, and that under the influence of some abnormal activity or derangement, they themselves reproduce these impressions as if in response to an external stimulus. Without making any dogmatic assertion on a subject which is hardly likely to be for some time submitted to the test of direct experiment, it may be thought that in like manner can be explained the cause of all hallucinations or deceits of the senses of hearing and touch.

"Those who thus think will certainly find many confirmations of this proposition in the history of the hallucinations of the hysterical neurotic. During the Middle Ages, when stories of heaven and hell, of miracles, witchcraft, and devils formed the mental stimulus of all but a fraction of the population, the hallucinations recorded all fall into line with a regularity which is simply astonishing. In the witch-trials that form the records of what was perhaps the most terrible superstition which has ever darkened the earth, confession follows confession with such monotony as to lead to the theory—for which there is otherwise no evidence—that they must have always been dictated by the judges. At the present day it is, as most people unfortunate enough to be thrown into contact with the insane know well, the telephone and the electric machine which have replaced in the visions of diseased minds the place once occupied by the Sabbat and the *grimoire*. In all these cases, it is plain that the hallucination is the reproduction of some pictorial or verbal description stored up within the brain and brought out again without any conscious effort. Never, perhaps, does the mind of man show more thoroughly its material nature and dependence than when it fancies it has emancipated itself from the thraldom of matter."

All Marine Records Beaten.—All records afloat have recently been broke by the *Arrow*, a twin-screw yacht owned by Charles R. Flint, which on September 6 ran over a nautical mile in 92 seconds, a speed exceeding 44 statute miles an hour. The *Arrow* has two curved water-tube boilers, and two quadruple-expansion engines of about 4,000 indicated horse-power. An account of the boat's feat in the New York *Times* (September 7) runs as follows:

"The feat of yesterday was accomplished without accident or indication of undue strain, and the craft at its highest speed raised only a bow wave, did not 'channel' or wallow, and kept to her running lines. . . . The crew, from the captain down, praised the craft for its steadiness. At a speed of 25 miles an hour it has a tremor that can only be detected by placing a hand on the rail or some part of the upper hull. The tremor at utmost speed yesterday was increased slightly, and the gliding qualities of the yacht were so perfect that an officer, standing on the deck while she was speeding, said that the sensation was as if the craft was going to slip away from under him. . . . The record made by the *Arrow* yesterday was compared with others. The *Vamoose's* best was at the rate of twenty-four statute miles an hour; that of the *Porter* was thirty-three statute miles. The turbine torpedo-boat *Viper* was, under private, not official, conditions, credited with over forty-two miles, and a German torpedo-boat destroyer has been credited with a fraction under that rate of speed. The coal used on the *Arrow* in her record trial was picked egg anthracite of a quality so excellent that during the race no smoke came from her stack. About two tons were consumed from the time she left Pier A to the end of the race against time."

LIMITATIONS OF LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

THE successful extension of long-distance telephony has been made possible, and even probable, in the future by recent inventions for improving the quality of transmission lines. This raises some interesting questions regarding the practical limitations of long-distance communication. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* puts the matter thus:

"The civilized portion of the earth—that is, that portion of it in which much business is done—is situated in a narrow belt encircling the globe in the north temperate latitudes. The principal course of business is like that of empire, from East to West, the principal cities of the world being widely separated from each other in this direction. This separation also carries with it a separation in point of local time due to differences in longitude, so that, for example, the local time in London and in New York is five hours different. Between New York and San Francisco there is a difference of four hours. On this account the business days of the various capitals of the earth do not overlap; for example, the height of business activity in Yokohama taking place at a time when both New York and London are presumably asleep. Of these distinctions of local time the telephone takes no account, and its usefulness is therefore limited, since it is obviously impossible for two places so widely different in this important regard to hold immediate conversations with one another upon affairs of daily moment.

"The above is only one of the limiting conditions which surround the indefinite extension of long-distance telephony. Another is the difficulty of duplexing telephone circuits, so that for simultaneous conversations separate lines of wire are apparently absolutely necessary. As much of the day's work, in so far as the telephone may be useful to it, is condensed into a few hours, the demands for the use of circuits would necessitate the construction of many of these between important points, as, for example, it has already required the building of many parallel lines between New York and Chicago. In order to keep these lines of wire busy they are very largely used for telegraph purposes either at night or actually simultaneously with their use as telephone lines. It appears that the sun in making its circuit about the earth will carry with it daily a certain belt of telephone activity in which lines of distances, moderate compared with the dimensions of the earth itself, may operate. The indefinite extension of long-distance lines comparable with telephone lines, etc., is hardly in the present state of the art and of civilization to be considered. Even if systems were built thoroughly, connecting all the places in the United States alone, the time distance between the extremes of the system would greatly militate against its use on business matters, while the compression of such business as was obtained into hours when the business days overlap one another would necessarily require the maintenance of a considerable plant operated at a very low load efficiency."

Wireless News Service in Paris.—"Even more up to date than the telephone newspaper of Budapest is the proposed space-telegraph news service of lively Paris," says *The Western Electrician*. "It is proposed to establish a central station, from which wireless telegraphy will be used to transmit the news to subscribers in different parts of the town. The Société Française de Telegraphie Sans Fil has been organized with this end in view, and the experimental stations which have been installed in different parts of the city appear to work satisfactorily. The company is to send to the subscribers all the important news of the day, such as the sessions of parliament, stock quotations, results of the races, etc., and the news will thus be received in the shortest possible time, the subscribers being kept posted as to all

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events without having to leave their houses. The preliminary steps have already been taken, and the company is only waiting for an authorization from the minister of posts and telegraphs in order to commence work. As an example of what it intends to do, the method of transmitting the news of the races may be mentioned. In each race-course will be erected a transmission-mast. An automobile, provided with a complete set of instruments for a sending-station, will go to the spot on the day of the races and connect with the mast. The news will be sent to the main station in town, which will transmit it to the subscribers. The Popp-Branly system of apparatus is to be used; but how the interference problem is to be met and whether news can be received at the central station at the same time that the outgoing bulletins are being transmitted are not stated."

MAY SLEEP BE DREAMLESS?

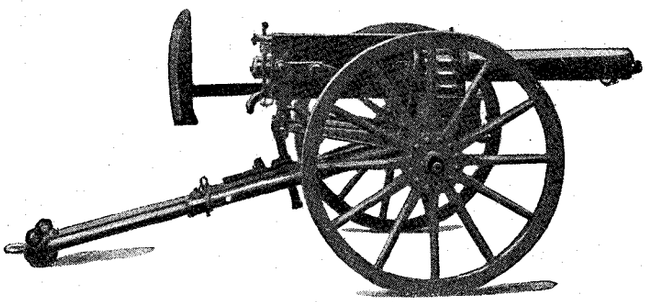
THIS question will be answered promptly in the affirmative by most persons on the ground of personal experience. Yet many authorities, such as Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Henry Holland, Godwin, and Dr. John Reid, have held that sleepers who assert on waking that they have not dreamed are mistaken. In *The Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal* Sir Arthur Mitchell affirms that these writers are correct. Says the writer of a notice in *The British Medical Journal* (August 9):

"Upholders of the theory of a dreamless slumber will be comforted in finding that nothing of the nature of actual proof is offered by Sir Arthur Mitchell. This, indeed, he admits, as he expressly states that he does not expect to be able to do more than show that his theory 'is possibly if not probably correct,' and that he desires to bring the matter into prominence. . . . With regard to the proposition that continuous dreaming possibly occurs, the author may fairly claim to have established a case. . . . Sir Arthur Mitchell first attacks the idea of a dreamless slumber. . . . Many persons when awakened from sleep assert very positively that they have not been dreaming, and yet, later on, remember that they have done so after all. In a large number of cases such people may never be able to remember at all. 'The absence of a knowledge of having dreamed furnishes no proof that dreams have not taken place. The watcher by the bedside of a sleeping person may have what he regards as satisfactory evidence that the person is dreaming, yet that person, when the sleep ends, may feel quite positive that dreams have not taken place.' In the direct support of his theory the author can not be said to be very convincing, nor from the nature of his subject is it possible that he could be. 'Several resolute observers,' he says, had for a considerable time scarcely ever failed to ask themselves immediately on wakening if they had dreamt or not, and they 'nearly always got a satisfying affirmative answer.' In many such cases the details of the dream were completely gone, but they knew that a dream had occurred. If, then, these mental processes continue both during sleep and while we are awake, it might naturally be supposed that the brain would become worn out. Such dreaming, or 'sleep thinking,' however, according to the author, is not to be considered as affording no rest. On the contrary, by the withdrawal of 'will' during sleep this form of thought is, so to speak, left free to sport, and accordingly refreshment actually comes from the change, not weariness. Similarly, delirium is merely another form of this thinking without the control of the will. Further, on such a hypothesis a reason might perhaps be found to explain why raving may go on for a considerable period without ordinary sleep. Some persons, again, are never really wide awake, and their thinking is normally of this disordered character. Into this class Sir Arthur Mitchell would even place the man in a 'brown study,' altho surely one would rather look upon this condition as a concentration of thought and very clearly under the direction of the will. Sir Arthur Mitchell also touches on other interesting points. All dream-thinking is incoherent and purposeless in character. Consequently all stories of intricate mathematical problems having been solved during sleep, he regarded absolutely as myths. In the same way he considers none of the reported somnambulistic feats will bear scientific investigation. In stating that there is often loss of moral sense during dreams even in the most moral people the author is in agreement with Miss Power Cobbe. Accounts, however, of dreams must be received with caution—'usually the editing is free.' With this certainly all will agree."

A PORTABLE MACHINE-GUN.

THE German army, which has already adopted a machine-gun of small, or rifle, caliber, is now experimenting with another which is a real cannon, and which is described as follows by *La Vie Illustrée* (July):

"It throws balls an inch and a half in diameter at the rate of 200 a minute, and with such force as to pierce forged iron plates three and a half inches thick. The action is automatic, the recoil of one discharge furnishing the energy necessary to work the mechanism for the next. Without going into details, it may be said that the weapon consists of an interior part which recoils and an exterior part which does not, the two engaging by means of levers and other mechanism at the instant of recoil in such a manner as to extract the empty cartridge, replace it by a full



THE NEW GERMAN MACHINE-GUN.

one, and explode the latter. The gun is protected against overheating by a water-jacket.

"A special feature of the weapon is that, altho it is mounted on a wheeled carriage, it may be dismounted and taken apart for transportation on the backs of horses. One horse carries the gun proper, a second the breech mechanism, a third the axle, a fourth the wheels, and a fifth the rest of the carriage. Then, of course, many more horses are needed to carry ammunition, for a hundred rounds is a load for a horse.

"The new gun, which is made by Krupp under an arrangement with the English inventors, Vickers and Maxim, is a formidable weapon when used against cavalry or infantry in masses; but on the one hand it is doubtful if it is much more effective than machine guns of small caliber, while on the other it is vastly inferior in range to an ordinary field-piece or even a howitzer. Five minutes' firing uses up ten horse-loads of ammunition, and therefore each gun, to be continuously effective, would have to be supported by a regiment of pack-horses, or by a large ammunition train."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WE are told by *The Engineer* how an electric plant recently ran all night with only a corpse in charge. It appears that the night electrician at the water-power plant of the Missoula Light and Power Company at Bonner, Mont., was killed while oiling the engine. "The machinery continued to run with only the dead electrician in charge until the day men came to work the next morning. The body had evidently been dead since before midnight. That this plant should have continued to run all night by itself without the slightest mishap is another evidence of the almost human-like state of perfection that is being attained by modern machinery."

IT was recently demonstrated by M. George Claude in a lecture in Paris that liquid air can be used to extract hydrogen from ordinary illuminating gas. M. Claude, says *Cosmos*, "caused the gas to pass through a tube that was plunged into liquid air; then he lighted the gas at the jet. First it was very brilliant, but presently it gave the feeble bluish light characteristic of hydrogen. All the hydrocarbons contained by the gas had been almost instantaneously liquefied and remained in the tube. This shows that it is easy to prepare hydrogen cheaply from illuminating gas." The lecturer proposed that hydrogen for balloons should thus be obtained.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

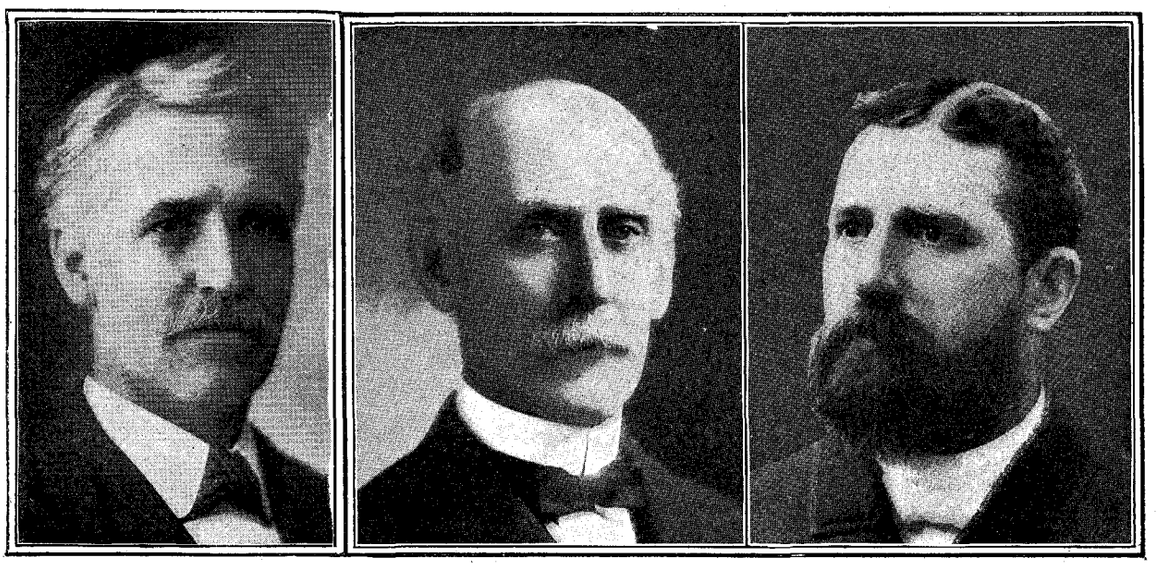
AN ALLEGED REVOLT OF ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

IN the current issue of *The Fortnightly Review* appears an article which, if it be taken seriously, has in it, as the New York *Sun* remarks, "all the elements which would go to the making of a world-wide sensation." The article, which is certainly written in a serious vein and published in a periodical of high repute, has for its author the Rev. Arthur Galton, an Anglican clergyman, who formerly went over to the Roman Catholic Church but has since returned to the Church of England. He claims to speak officially for "one hundred and fifty secular clergymen" of the Roman Catholic Church in England who are pledged "to work jointly, as a corporate body, by constitutional means and through canonical methods, for the reformation they desire"; and this reformation is, in brief, the casting-off of the "unlawful authority" of the Vatican. His article is based on a postulate which he states in the following words: "It is obvious to every one who studies history with an impartial mind that the English people and the Roman court are incompatibles." He continues:

"Between the Norman conquest and the middle of the fourteenth century, when our rulers generally were strong, when our sense of a national and an independent life was growing, that incompatibility and the friction caused by it are manifest in contemporary annals. The grievances then complained of were dealt with by legislation in the century that followed. These grievances, to sum them up shortly, were all attributed to the misgovernment, the cupidity, and the ever-growing usurpations of the Roman court. Some of our forefathers entered the Christian Church with a grateful and generous devotion for the Roman bishops, which continued until their sentimental affection was destroyed by the scandalous reality. Their practical experience of the methods and officials of the Roman court forced them to repudiate its authority, for political, financial, and ethical reasons. In spirit, in aims, in methods and institutions, the English people and that narrow oligarchy of Italians, which pretends to be the Catholic Church, are by their respective qualities necessarily opposed to one another. Religious questions enter much less into the mutual estrangement between Rome and England than most theological controversialists imagine. Numerous and flagrant individual cases, as well as the general effects of the Roman system in political and ecclesiastical affairs, must compel serious thinkers to ask themselves whether the Papal Government, as such, has any religion at all, except in phrases; or whether it can have had any, as a corporate institution, since the pontificate of Nicholas the First. The most prominent and abiding impression conveyed by the papacy, since the ninth century, is that it has been a political and financial organization masquerading in a theological disguise for the attainment of wealth and of temporal domination."

Discontent with things as they are, adds Mr. Galton, has gone farther than most people are aware among the secular or parochial Roman Catholic clergy in England, and they have resolved to take definite action. In addition to the one hundred and fifty clergymen mentioned, "there are many more sympathizers with the cause in England, and still more in Ireland and the United States." The leader of this movement, we are informed, has made Mr. Galton his official spokesman. We quote further:

"The writer and his friends see no hope of a reform by any ordinary means. Their plan is to combine, and to act together. They do not wish to make a new sect, nor do they wish to be merged into the Church of England. They intend to set up a bishop of their own, the validity of whose orders can not be challenged by the papal theologians, or doubted by any Catholic. They wish to work still among and for their own people. The details for this are all arranged. For the lawfulness of this course, they appeal to ancient precedent and to the regulations of canon law. It is admitted, as they argue, that in a case of necessity, if lawful requests be denied by the existing authorities, the sufferers may provide an alternative authority for themselves. Few people, who know and face the facts, can deny the existence of grave abuses, which are a danger to faith and morals, as well as a violation of constitutional and canon law. Few, probably, can say with any truth that they expect a reformation by ordinary means, and through the Curia. The utterances of the Popes, the declared policy of his advisers, the growth of the religious orders, the whole condition of affairs in the Papal Church, proclaim surely a state of necessity. This of itself clears the reforming movement from that charge of schism to which it might be liable in ordinary times. These reformers look upon themselves as Englishmen by inheritance and birth, but not quite as Englishmen in church affairs. Their attitude, both with regard to Rome and Canterbury, is similar to that of certain communities in early days who were allowed, without any taint of heresy or schism, to be ministered to by their own bishop, and not by the local bishops where they happened to reside. These reformers, then, propose to establish a subsidiary or strangers' bishop. They mean to repudiate the jurisdiction



GEORGE H. SANDISON, Editor of *The Christian Herald.*

FRANCIS C. MONFORT, Editor of *The Herald and Presbyter.*

JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS, Editor of *The New York Observer.*

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—XIII.

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of bishops who are merely delegates and nominees of the Roman court. By severing themselves from the abuses and the usurped authority of that mundane organization, they do not abdicate their rights in the Catholic Church, they do not give up their reverence for the lawful and *primatial* authority of the Roman bishops, nor do they forget the precedence which is due by right to the historical position and the long services of their venerable See. If the papacy will only accept an unreasonable service, and continue to assert an unlawful authority, the charges of heresy and schism recoil of necessity upon itself. The position of these new reformers, with regard to Rome, is precisely the position and attitude of our own reformers in the sixteenth century."

Altho such a movement as is proposed would appear to be a movement toward the position now occupied by the Anglican Church, Mr. Galton repudiates any thought of an alliance with that section of the High Churchmen who look for the reunion of Christendom through the existing papacy. He observes, in concluding:

"The reformers, for whom this article is written, have no drawing toward these neo-Anglicans, whom they consider more Romanized and narrow than the Romans. They bid them remember the position, the traditions, and the history of the English Church which they appear so strangely to have sophisticated or forgotten. They implore them to realize that the existing Curia may be broken to pieces, or may be broken away from lawfully, but it will never yield to persuasion, or grant any constitutional reform. Those who know it are compelled to give up all hope of reformation and reunion by means of it. Those who have only a theoretical imagination of it, who dream about it as an ideal, are surely ill-advised and worse, not to profit by the experiences and warnings of those who know it only too well through its mundane, arbitrary, scheming, and un-English administration."

The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) treats the whole affair as a "hoax." The leader of the "Reformers," it declares, "turns out to be a suspended priest, the Rev. R. O'Hallaran, of Ealing." A Roman Catholic writer quoted in the same paper remarks: "The movement, if a movement it can be called, is engineered solely by half a dozen suspended or apostate priests, who, having got into trouble with their bishops, would like to lead their former brethren into the same position."

The New York *Sun* devotes a leading editorial to the article, but expresses little faith in the alleged movement. It says:

"Inasmuch as it [the article] has fallen flat, the only paper in London which seems to have given it a shadow of serious consideration being *The St. James's Gazette*, itself not an authority commanding much respect, the inference is that it is not the important revelation it assumes to be. . . . Obviously, if there was such a movement as Mr. Galton describes, great in magnitude and far-reaching, it would be one of the most significant in religious history, and consequently his paper, assuming to represent it officially, would start an agitation like that provoked by Martin Luther in the sixteenth century."

The President, Archbishop Ireland, and the Methodists.—President Roosevelt has been called upon by the Wisconsin Methodist Conference, held in Milwaukee last week, to refute a "rumor in the press despatches" to the effect that he has expressed to the Vatican his desire "to see that Archbishop Ireland is created a Cardinal as a reward for the services he has rendered the church and state." "We strongly doubt the correctness of this rumor," declares Bishop Goodsell, in a letter addressed by him, in the name of the Conference, to Mr. Roosevelt, "for it does not seem possible that the President of the United States could thus violate the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the complete separation of the church and the state, and we hope to see it authoritatively denied."

The "rumor" referred to does not seem to win wide credence. The Chicago *Tribune* finds it inconceivable that the President should interfere in such a matter. It declares:

"The impropriety of suggesting the appointment of anybody to be a cardinal would be so manifest to a person of the President's experience and intelligence that he would not contemplate it for an instant. Our Methodist brethren, therefore, have been a little 'previous.' The 'rumor' in question is a silly newspaper fiction, and it is asking a good deal of the President to demand that he shall 'refute' it. It is not his business to run down 'rumors' and refute them, but it is the business of those who are interested in rumors to ascertain whether they are founded in fact. If any one is wrong in this particular case it is . . . the Wisconsin brethren who have dignified this silly 'rumor' by taking notice of it."

The Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) takes a similar view. "It has been intimated," it says, "that the friends of Archbishop Ireland would appreciate most highly a suggestion from President Roosevelt to the Pope that he would be pleased to see the Archbishop elevated to the cardinalate. The President is too shrewd to be drawn into such an expression."

ARE THE CONTENTS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT OF BABYLONIAN ORIGIN?

THE discovery in the cuneiform literature of Assyria and Babylonia of a remarkable series of accounts parallel to those of the Old Testament has occasioned a sharp controversy as to the relation of these two groups of religious traditions. This controversy, while chiefly carried on in Germany, has practically become an international discussion. Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald, in the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. 7), gives an interesting account of the present status of the controversy. He says in substance:

The discussion is not absolutely new, but it has reached an acute stage through the famous lecture of Delitzsch, of Berlin, entitled "Babel und Bibel," in which the attempt is made to show that the oldest religious ideas of Israel, such as the stories concerning the creation, the fall of man, the deluge, the angels, and the like, having parallels in the literature of Babylonia, have been taken from this source, and that accordingly the Biblical records are only secondary accounts. Even such an important matter as the name of Jehovah, we are told, can be traced to Babylonian sources, the name "Jahve-Ilu," or "Jehovah is God," being found as early as 2200 B.C. or some six hundred years before the days when God in Exodus is said to have revealed this name to Moses for the people of Israel. This tendency in modern criticism to deprive the Old Testament of its originality and to regard its oldest writings as chiefly reproductions of matter taken from the Tigris-Euphrates valley has become so marked that it has received the distinctive name of "Babylonism." It seems to be proving very popular, as Delitzsch's lecture, by special command, was repeated in the presence of the Emperor, has been published in tens of thousands of copies, and, what so rarely happens with a scientific production, has been issued in an *édition de luxe*.

Naturally this challenge of Delitzsch has called forth replies in great abundance. Prominent among these is Koenig's "Bibel und Babel," who by inverting the title aims to show that, without denying the existence of these parallel passages, they have a significance in the Scriptures of which the Babylonians know nothing. He says:

"That which is common to the Hebrews and to the Babylonians in the oldest religious traditions can be explained in various ways without making the former dependent on the latter. They may both be the remnants of an older civilization common to them both; or they may both be the developments of the natural religious instincts of the two peoples without a common historical origin. So great, however, is the difference between the two forms of these traditions that the best and highest thoughts of the Old-Testament form, especially their religious interpretation and significance for the whole plan of salvation as revealed in

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the Scriptures, is purely original and in no part can be traced to Babylonian literature, with which the agreement is in externals rather than in substance."

Koenig closes his discussion with this remark on the real relation between the two peoples:

"Babylon indeed became the source whence emanated many or most of the elements of culture and civilization that spread over Western Asia; but the religion, this final factor in the life of the nations, is the exclusive possession of the classical literature of the Bible. . . . Babylon may be called the head and brain of Western Asia, but Israel the heart of history."

Professor Oettli, of Greifswald, in the *Theol. Literaturbericht* (p. 172), takes practically the same position, urging his readers to be very cautious in accepting the radical conclusions of the Assyriologists. Professor Kittle, of Leipsic, in the *Theol. Literatur Zeitung*, charges Delitzsch with superficiality in drawing conclusions from insufficient premises, especially denying that he has found the name Jehovah in old Babylonian inscriptions, citing as authorities against this claim the Assyriologists Hommel, Hilprecht, and Ranke. Professor Hommel, in an address delivered at the great Eisenach religious conference (published in substance in the *Chronik*, of Leipsic), declares that Delitzsch's interpretation of the inscriptions is incorrect, and that the substance of the Old-Testament records is not touched by his claims.

One of the best and latest reviews of the subject is a very long article by Köberle, of the University of Erlangen, in the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung* (No. 27). He analyzes nine leading Old-Testament subjects, notably the creation, the fall, the deluge, the origin of sin, the world beyond, angelology and demonology, and emphasizes the fact that in each of these cases, notwithstanding a certain external agreement between the Babylonian and the Hebrew traditions, the latter not only give to these a different higher and religious interpretation, but actually antagonize the interpretation given in the Babylonian tablets. His leading conclusion is that in substance there is not so much agreement as divergence between the two. He concludes:

"In this very thing lies the significance of the Old-Testament records. The Bible is not only independent of Babel, but it goes beyond Babel and it antagonizes Babel."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE DOUKHOBORS.

"FULLY four thousand Doukhobors, who settled in the Yorkton district, Northwest Territory, will starve or freeze to death, or be on the verge of starvation this year, if the Dominion Government does not take active steps to prevent their present religious mania from going further." This statement was made to a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (September 5) by a man who is prominent in all the leading enterprises of the Yorkton district, and who gives a startling description of the results attending the latest developments in the religious convictions of the Russian Doukhobortsi who established their community on the prairies of Western Manitoba three years ago. Having reached the conclusion that they have no right to hold the lower animals in servitude, they refuse to make use of their services in farmwork or in any other way, or to use the products of animal life as food or clothing. The correspondent of *The Transcript* declares that he recently traveled through the Doukhobor territory and found that this new "religious mania, the like of which has perhaps never been seen in this country," has made them completely oblivious to the severe winter ahead of them. Their fields are lying idle, altho as a rule they have good harvests, and their horses and cattle are running at large. The writer continues:

"Nearly every one of the Doukhobors seen was clad in the lightest of cotton garments. They would afford no protection from an October breeze, to say nothing of a severe winter blast; and they say they will wear no other. In many of the houses visited a bag of flour was the only food visible. The Doukhobors will eat a few vegetables; but in few instances had they even brought them into their homes. Men originally strong were gaunt, hungry wrecks; and on a recent trip into Yorkton for flour a dozen big men, harnessed like mules to a heavy wagon, almost fell by the roadside through exhaustion and starvation. The women, so far, have escaped any of the work that must fall on the men since they have discarded the use of animals; but, if this year's crop is to be harvested, they will soon have to harness themselves up to the heavy wagons as the men do. They have made absolutely no provision for the future; and, what is perhaps worse, the religious mania that possesses them is becoming more intense and is spreading. The attempt by the Dominion Government to help these people has apparently had no effect. How it will end will probably be told when the intense cold of that district sets in."

The remarkable situation described has aroused no little interest and comment, and is generally accepted (to quote *Zion's Herald*) as a distressing exhibition of "fanatical reasoning." The London *Morning Leader* (August 30), however, takes a rather different view of the case:

"These 'maniacs' are apparently simply a gentle Christian sect who have been suddenly seized with the question which Buddhists answered trenchantly enough many a century ago. Asking themselves by what right they dared to exploit any living and sentient creature with capacities of pleasure and independence as great as their own, they became strict vegetarians. But the Russian idealist is capable of a fierce consistency. Be he tyrant or nihilist, Tolstoyan or Doukhobor, he makes no pact with ideas. Having ceased to slay animals for food, the Doukhobors could find no sanction for subjecting them to the servitude and mutilation of the farmyard. They released their horses and cattle, renounced eggs and milk, wool and leather, and now they are attempting to live on bread and water—clad, we suppose, in cotton. It is a hardy enterprise, but, unless indeed, like Pythagoras, they have scruples about beans, there is no reason why they should fare worse than the millions of good Buddhists who even strain water lest there should be life in it."

In a similar spirit, Mr. Arthur St. John, an Englishman who resigned from the army to devote his life to the Tolstoyan propaganda, and who recently visited this country in the interests of the Doukhobors, attempts to interpret the motives that lie behind their present course of conduct. He writes (in *The Midland Herald*, Bilston, England, September 6):

"The time of emigration, of change of circumstances, of unsettlement and resettlement, proved to be a perhaps severer strain on the character of these peasants than all their sufferings in the Caucasus and Siberia. They were worn out to some extent, I think, in body and spirit, and they came into circumstances where the work was new to them, and they came into an atmosphere—well, perhaps where a little materialism prevailed. At one time some of them seemed lazy and unreliable—and then some of them seemed to become demoralized and materialized. There were cases of quarreling and fault-finding here and there. The leading men were mostly in Siberia. The state of affairs was lamented. 'I don't know what has come over our people. They are quite changed. If only we had our Siberian exiles here; then it would be quite different.' This is the sort of thing I heard occasionally. Many were sad and ashamed.

"But the old spirit was there still. And now it has revived, I think. And I suppose that, in reaction from the period of materialism, has come a time of heightened spirituality (what shall we call it?). Some have gone to great extremes. One letter told me of a man who had fasted thirty-six days, and was not expected to live. But for the most part it has been evident from their letters that they have been for some time quietly and carefully thinking out the problems of living in their present surroundings while fulfilling the highest demands of conscience. Thus, tho some feel inclined to give up milk and butter, yet they do not want their children and old and sick folk to suffer in consequence. And while they feel compunction in making animals

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work for them, those same animals whom they can see enjoying so immensely the free life on the prairie, yet they do not wish to sell them to others, nor by giving up old habits too suddenly, or too wholesale, to entail suffering on the weak, or unpreparedness for emergency. . . . . .

"What I want to impress upon people here is that these are—a great many of them at least—thinking peasantry. They are not all the same. That is one of the points in which I am so proud of them. They have their conservative old stagers and their moderates and their progressives. They have their formalists and their broad freethinkers. And they are human, oh, so human! Of course the Canadians don't understand them. But if the Canadian Government goes on with the kind and sympathetic forbearance that it has hitherto pursued, and if we all wait and watch what comes of it all, we may learn a lot."

LONGEVITY IN EARLY BIBLICAL TIMES AND TO-DAY.

IN scientific or quasi-scientific interpretations of the Old Testament, attempts have been made to explain away the repeated and definite statements as to the longevity of the first generations of men—of Adam and his descendants. Is it possible that men actually lived a thousand years in those times—in amazing contrast with the present span of life, which, indeed, goes back to the Psalmist's era? "The days of our years are threescore years and ten," said the Psalmist, "and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." How is this to be reconciled with the chronicles of the Bible?

This and similar questions relating to the longevity, physical conditions, and environments of humanity in Biblical times are discussed in a book just published in Russia by a learned physician, A. A. Piasetski. The title of the work is "Medicine According to the Bible and the Talmud," and it is an attempt to prove the complete accuracy of the statements of fact made in the Old Testament in regard to early mankind.

A full account and review of this book appears in the *Novoye Vremya*, which praises the book as sound, reverent, scholarly, and ingenious. The article is condensed in the following free translation:

Eight of the forefathers lived nearly a thousand years each. Adam lived nine hundred and thirty years, Seth nine hundred and twelve, and so on until Enoch, who lived only three hundred and sixty-five years, and of whom the Bible intimates that he died prematurely. Of each of the others it is said, "And he died," implying a perfectly natural cause, while of Enoch it is said: "And he was not, for God took him." Lamech's days were seven hundred and seventy-seven, and Noah nine hundred and fifty. When we reach Terah, the change is striking; for his days were only two hundred and five years, and there is no intimation of any special cause of death. Abraham, who "died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years," lived altogether a hundred threescore and fifteen years.

How is this decline in longevity to be explained? The skeptics hold that in the antediluvian period our month was called a year, and that, therefore, the average length of life was eighty years. But the Bible distinctly recognizes a monthly and an annual period of time, and the theory in question is purely arbitrary and fanciful.

There is no reason for doubting the literal accuracy of the Bible's reckoning. The conditions of antediluvian humanity were such as to permit the length of individual life alleged in the Bible. There were, we know, giants in those days. The animals, too, were of stupendous and colossal proportions, as the bones discovered in the earth's strata fully attest. We must apply different measures and different criteria to the beings of that era.

If the men were giants, their organisms were naturally stronger and their health infinitely better. It could not well be otherwise. The climate of Mesopotamia (the cradle of the human race) is even now mild, warm, beneficent, and favorable to longevity. Then it was much more so. And men led different lives. They lived under the smiling sky; needed no buildings to shelter them and undermine their vitality; there was food in abundance on every hand, to be had practically without exertion. The trees were laden with fruit; the rivers teemed with fish, and the meat of one animal sufficed for weeks.

Again the use of fermented liquids was totally unknown; the grape was not among the fruits eaten by early mankind, and consequently alcoholism with all its evils was absent. Marital life was the natural condition, and apparently offspring were equally divided between males and females, so that neither sex had a preponderance. There was no vice nor prostitution nor violation of natural law.

To all this must be added the entire freedom from the diseases due to congestion and the sundry other evils of dense population. There was no rivalry, no anxiety, no "struggle for life," and no tax upon the nervous system. Death could come only from violence or old age.

But after the deluge, the whole aspect of life changed. With the multiplication of Noah's descendants the unproductive lands in the neighborhood of Ararat ceased to be capable of supporting the population. A nomadic existence became necessary, and hunger compelled dispersion. The Bible repeatedly records changes of habitat. With hunger, exertion, new climatic conditions, etc., came diseases before unknown, and the duration of individual life was necessarily reduced.

Noah was the first to teach men the use of wine. He brought intoxication into the world, and therewith violence and new diseases. War, too, made its appearance, good soil being the cause of conflict. With Abraham polygamy made its advent, and the abuse of the sexual nature. With Juda and Onan came prostitution and artificial checks upon reproduction. These things were prolific of evil and degeneration.

In short, in three thousand years the average of human life fell from upward of 900 to 260 years, and as a result of natural causes.

The author also discusses the development of medical science and practise in Biblical times. Prior to the deluge, the author aims to show, there was neither medicine nor surgery—barring the divine "operation" on Adam, in which, by the way, narcotics were first employed. In the episode with Tamar we read, for the first time, of the regular practise of midwifery. In Joseph's day medicine had become a distinct profession. Moses was a skilled and ingenious practitioner, and cured many diseases, and the author concludes that practically all of the diseases known to-day affected mankind at the time of Moses. So rapid had been the descent of man!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Church Attendance in Chicago.—At a recent Bible conference held near Winona Lake, Ind., one of the evangelists present declared that he had addressed meetings in seven different railroad-shops and factories in Chicago, with an approximate attendance of 12,000 men, and that when he asked how many had attended church on the previous Sunday only fifty-two raised their hands. This statement aroused considerable interest, and led the Chicago *Record-Herald* to make an investigation into the number of persons actually attending church in Chicago during a Sunday in August. A count was made in 125 churches, with the result that the attendance was found to be 26,948 men and 41,241 women. On this basis *The Record-Herald* computes that the attendance for the whole city was 80,844 men and 123,723 women; a total of 204,567 in an estimated summer population of 1,698,575 (including children).

These figures, declares the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, "indicate a much larger proportion of attendance of men on church services than we have been led to suppose." The Chicago *Evening Post* comments:

"As these figures are based on the census returns for population, it is but fair to the men to say that there are more women than men in the city, and this alone would give the women a large percentage. . . . And while the count for one day is no reasonable basis on which to build an estimate for an entire year, or even for one month, it is safe to say that a count made during the winter, when nature does not invite away from church, would show a very much larger attendance throughout the city."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BURNING QUESTION IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

A POLITICAL uproar has been aroused in England because of the bill before Parliament dealing with the weightiest and weariest of subjects — public education. The close relation existing between church and state in England involves the schools of the land in a religious difficulty that threatens to overthrow the ministry. For education in England has "got into politics" as we say over here. The bill laid before the House of Commons last spring deals with two kinds of schools—board schools and voluntary schools. Board schools (schools controlled by a public board) represent "the two principles of undenominational teaching and popular control," while the voluntary schools are representative of the denominational idea. The board schools, having the support of the public revenues, enjoy a financial advantage over the voluntary schools, which look for maintenance, in part, to the denomination which controls them. The education bill gives the voluntary schools the financial standing, as regards public revenues, which board schools possess; but at the same time it leaves the ultimate practical control of voluntary schools to the church organizations responsible for their existence. At least that is the contention of *The Daily News* (London):

"If this bill is passed, the voluntary schools will become the absolute monopoly of the parson's nominees. The public will have no shred of effective control. Their sole business will be to pay. In that respect their responsibility will be unlimited. And this gross injustice will be inflicted on 8,000 villages in the land—villages where the single school will be in the hands of a sect, where the doors may be closed against all teachers who do not belong to that sect, and where all the old hateful ostracisms and tyrannies of creed will be nurtured under the authority and protection of the law. . . . Now we have had thirty years of the comparative results of voluntaryism and popular control. We have seen the standard of education steadily raised by the action of the school boards. We have seen the position of the teachers immensely appreciated, the structure and equipment of the schools improved, the mental and physical needs of the children supplied with a thoroughness that was unknown before. The policy of 'trust in the people' has never been more abundantly justified than by the history of the school-board system, and only the logical and just extension of that system is needed to give England what Scotland has long had, a truly national system of education, free from the contentions of creed, and controlled by the people who provide the money. And now at the dictation of the bishops that policy is to be thrust contemptuously aside. Education is to be handed over to a sect, and the public, in return for supplying every penny of the funds, are to be fobbed off with the merest shadow of power."

The key to the political uproar over the bill is to be found in two circumstances—first, what the London *Times* calls "the heat and turmoil of religious strife over the voluntary schools" and, second, the struggle in the House of Commons over the question of management and control. The opposition contends that "clause 7" of the education bill hands the schools over to sectarians while the people are left with the solitary privilege of paying the expenses.

There seems no escape from the conclusion that the immediate political consequences of the bill have been damaging to the party in power. One parliamentary election after another is going against the Government, or is revealing a reduced Conservative vote. Supporters of the education bill do not, however, admit that it is the important factor in causing this decrease of the government majority. Yet the London *Times*, which earnestly supports the bill, had to make an admission of this kind after a recent Conservative defeat:

"The North Leeds election—the first by-election since Mr. Balfour became Prime Minister—is a distinct and unpleasant shock to the Government, tho its severity is not unlikely to be greatly over-estimated by a jubilant opposition. The seat, vacated by the elevation of Mr. W. L. Jackson to the peerage, had been held by him since 1885, with majorities steadily rising at each election, until in 1900 he polled 2,517 votes over his opponent. That large majority has now been converted into a minority of 758. . . . No doubt the education bill, which has been so assiduously misrepresented and is so little understood, accentuates for the moment the difficulties which Unionist candidates have to encounter."

The growing agitation of the public mind is having its effect upon the ministry, in the opinion of *The Speaker* (London), a Liberal weekly. It notes two developments in the controversy over the education bill:

"One is the strong exhortation of *The Morning Post* to the Government to abandon its attitude of uncompromising hostility to the demand for public control and to concede to the public authorities a majority on the management of the voluntary schools. The other is the evidence in the correspondence columns of *The Times* of a readiness in certain quarters on both sides to accept an arrangement for separating secular and religious education, giving the public absolute control over the former and allowing the religious societies to make their own arrangements for the latter in all schools."

There is one advantage possessed by the advocates of the bill. The Irish members—the Home Rule element—will vote solidly in its favor, as the bill gives the full benefit of its sectarian principle to the Roman Catholic voluntary schools in England. Hence the Government has a reserve to fall back upon. Nor is there as yet any evidence that a general election will be held to determine the fate of the bill. On this point *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin) notes:

"There has been a good deal of random talk of late as to the likelihood of a general election taking place toward the end of the year. As far as can be judged, however, these rumors are entirely the outcome of speculation, for no corroboration of them is to be obtained in any quarter likely to be well informed. There are two theories upon which the rumors seem to be founded. One is that the Government may find themselves in such a hopeless tangle over the education bill during the autumn session that they may decide to dissolve as the only loophole from their difficulty; and the other is that, seeing the electoral tide rising around them in the country, they may come to the conclusion that their only chance of getting back to power is by dissolving before things get any worse with them. Neither theory, it must be said, is at all convincing, more especially when one remembers the traditions of the Tory Party and the determination they have always shown to stick to office until the last possible moment."

WOES OF RUMANIAN JEWS.

A CRISIS has been reached in the matter of Rumania's treatment of the Jews. Even the most vehement Antisemite opinion seems mute in the face of revelations that seriously compromise Europe's standing as the seat of civilization. Rumania's persecution of the Jews is embodied in many statutes, notable among which are laws debarring them from practising law, from pleading before justices of the peace, from taking a course in secondary and upper schools or agricultural and professional schools, and from availing themselves of the free education system. Only last March a law was passed prohibiting the employment of Jews as manual workers in any trade or calling. Personal outrages upon Jews seem to be part of the prevailing governmental theory throughout Rumania. Naturalization has been refused to them, and their assimilation with the rest of the population has been systematically hindered. Under the caption "An Economic Torture-chamber," *The Rumanian Bulletin* (London) says:

"These conditions of life, humiliating tho they be, would not in themselves have sufficed to render the lot of the Rumanian Jews desperate, for it is conceivable that even without civil

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rights and opportunities of culture human beings may still manage to live with some degree of comfort. It soon became clear to the Rumanian Government, however, that a large and increasing unassimilated element in the country would inevitably lead to serious social and economic complications, and accordingly measures were taken to guard against this fresh danger. These measures have had for their object the increase of misery and of the difficulties of life among the Jews, with the ultimate view of keeping their numbers stationary.

"In pursuance of this terrible policy, almost every form of Jewish economic activity has been the subject of restrictive legislation aimed ostensibly at aliens in general, but in reality affecting only the Jews. They have been expelled from the revenue service, the tobacco régime, and the railway organization. They are excluded from government tenders and contracts. They are placed at the mercy of their Christian competitors in trade, who alone are allowed to be members of chambers of commerce. Their participation in the management of financial corporations and joint-stock companies is severely limited. They may not act as brokers in any trade, and they and their agents are excluded from grain and cattle markets. Their expulsion from the drink traffic has ruined thousands of them. It is calculated that 20,000 were reduced to beggary by the law of 1884, which prohibited them from trading as pedlars."

This persecution of the Jews is a violation, it has been pointed out, of the famous treaty of Berlin, made in 1878, which provides for religious toleration and religious liberty. But Rumania pleaded that she had a large Jewish population in a "backward state of civilization," and certain concessions were made to her on the strength of this plea. The Government aims at two things in the persecution—the migration of the Jews to as great an extent as possible, and the subjection of those who remain. Of the migrating Jews, *The Spectator* (London) says:

"They wish to reach America, but the Americans will not receive them unless they can prove that they are not paupers: and as they are two hundred thousand in number, the collection of the necessary funds is a work of difficulty and time. In Rumania they have absolutely no rights, and live at the mercy of a population which hates them to such a degree that their parliament has declared all Jews to be foreigners, altho they have been resident for centuries. Neither Germany nor Austria will do anything for them, and it seems impossible for Western Europe, which is more tolerant, either to protect them or to find them a new habitat."

European newspapers on the Continent are in substantial agreement regarding the conditions that prevail. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) publishes appalling revelations regarding the persecution on the authority of Bernard Lazare, the noted French publicist. The Rumanian minister in Rome denied in the *Tribuna* (Rome) the accuracy of some of M. Lazare's statements, whereupon the Frenchman retorted with spirit upon the diplomatist who had accused him of "anti-Rumanian sentiments." Said M. Lazare in the *Tribuna*:

"As to my alleged anti-Rumanian sentiments, I protest against such an insinuation. I am not anti-Rumanian. No one sympathizes more than myself with the Rumanian population—that great majority of impoverished and unhappy people, so worthy of any interest that may be taken in them and whom it has been impossible to convert into Antisemites, notwithstanding their own poverty and the incitement they daily receive. It is impossible to turn them against the Jews, their fellows in misery. I do not confound the Rumanian people with the politicians who are the disgrace of their country."

The Rumanian persecution of the Jews is a refinement of cruelty, according to the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin), which says that the scandal of it "cries to heaven." It thinks the Jews in Rumania are in the position of the Armenians among the Turks. Diplomacy has betrayed them. The rivalries of the European Powers are taken advantage of to violate with impunity every treaty obligation toward the most wretched, the most wronged people the world has ever seen.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IRISH CENSUS AND IRISH POVERTY.

RETURNS of the Irish census, taken in 1901, have lately been made public. They show a decrease in the population. They show also a relative decrease in the number of Roman Catholics and a relative increase in the number of Methodists. The number of persons speaking only Irish has decreased nearly half, while the number of persons speaking both Irish and English has slightly decreased. We quote some figures from *The Standard* (London):

"The population in 1901, including the members of the naval and military service in the country, was 4,458,775—2,200,400 males, and 2,258,735 females; in 1891 it was 4,704,750—2,218,953 males and 2,385,797 females. There was, therefore, in the ten years a decrease of 245,975 persons, or 5.23 per cent. The only county in which an increase of population took place was Dublin, with 6.3 per cent. . . . Roman Catholics decreased from 3,547,307 in 1891 to 3,308,661 in 1901, or 6.7 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians decreased from 600,103 to 581,089, or 3.2 per cent.; Presbyterians from 444,974 to 443,276, or 4 per cent.; while Methodists showed an increase from 55,500 to 62,006, or 11.7 per cent. All other persuasions increased from 56,866 to 63,743, or 12.1 per cent. In 1901 the number of persons in Ireland, five years old and upward, who were wholly illiterate was equal to 13.7 per cent. of the population; in 1891 the percentage was 18.4, showing a decrease since 1891 of 4.7 per cent. . . . The number of persons returned as speaking Irish only in 1901 was 20,953, or 47 per cent., the number in 1891 being 38,192, or 81 per cent. The persons speaking both English and Irish numbered last year 620,189, or 13.9 per cent., as against 642,053, or 13.6 per cent., in 1891. Roman Catholics formed 77.69 per cent. of the population of the whole country in 1861, 76.69 in 1871, 76.54 in 1881, 75.40 in 1891, and 74.21 in 1901."

LORD DUDLEY,
The new official representative of Great Britain's rule in Ireland.

The census showing is very discouraging from a religious point of view according to *The Tablet* (London), England's Roman Catholic organ, which goes into the figures in detail and attributes the trouble to the expatriation of the Irish. But *The Standard* (London) quotes a Roman Catholic writer, Mr. Michael J. F. McCarthy, as authority for the statement that the Roman Catholic hierarchy are taking too much money from the Irish:

"Some contributions to a better knowledge of the question may be found in a book called 'Priests and People in Ireland,' written by Mr. Michael J. F. McCarthy, published in Dublin by Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., and in London by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. The author stands in a position somewhat apart from most of his countrymen. He is neither landowner nor farmer, nor does he belong to what may be called the political element, either on the 'Castle' or the Home Rule side. He is a member of a learned profession and a graduate of Trinity College, but, unlike most of those to whom this description would apply, he is not a Protestant. He is a Roman Catholic layman and barrister, a Unionist, but, as he tells us, a devout believer in the religious faith which is that of the majority of Irishmen.

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Nevertheless, his book is a direct, vigorous, uncompromising attack on the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland. The ills of Ireland he puts down mainly to a single cause, which is sacerdotalism. It is the priesthood which, in his opinion, is keeping Celtic Ireland poor, miserable, depressed, unprogressive."

If Ireland is poor and declining, according to this authority, the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is quite the contrary. To quote further:

"Time was when an English historian could contrast the solid affluence of the Anglican churches and schools and comfortable rectories with the whitewashed Roman Catholic chapels, and the poor shanties in which the priests taught their flocks. Now all is changed. A glance at the illustrations in Mr. McCarthy's book is very suggestive. By the forlorn villages of Connaught and Munster, with their mud cabins and unpaved streets, stately churches rear their pinnacled spires and lofty roofs. From the toil-worn hands of the Irish peasantry, and the scanty coffers of the small traders of the towns, the money has been drawn which has covered Ireland with splendid cathedrals like that in Letterkenny, palaces for young priests like Clonliffe, handsome schools, seminaries, and well-appointed conventual establishments. The oblations of pious worshipers, the bequests of the dying, pour into the chests of the orders. In a land of declining population and stagnant industry, the church is daily advancing in wealth, in magnificence, and in all the external pomp of power."

Another prominent Irish public man, Frank Hugh O'Donnell, a Roman Catholic and formerly a member of Parliament, declares that large sums are obtained by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, and adds:

"All over Ireland, urgent wants of the lay Catholic community are left unattended. All over Ireland, not even wants, but mere caprices of the clergy are the excuse for costly outlay. All over Ireland, and outside of Ireland, the sight of collecting priests on all sorts of mendicant missions is an abiding vision. Sometimes it is to construct a sumptuous cathedral in a hamlet of grog-shops and hovels. Sometimes it is to raise a memorial church of marble at a cost of £80,000 on an uninhabited hillside in Kerry out of respect to the birthplace of Daniel O'Connell. Sometimes it is to defray the mistake of an architect. Sometimes it is to defray the bill of a Jew purveyor of decorative monstrosities. Never is it to endow the most crying needs of a Catholic university. If anybody asks for an account, the reply will be that of the venerable prelate who, presiding over the building committee of his own cathedral, genially remarked to an inquisitive contributor: 'There is perfect liberty of opinion on this committee, but if these offensive questions are continued, I shall be driven to resign the chair.'"

THE KING OF ITALY.

He is turning out to be a more important person than his quiet methods originally suggested.

VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

THE young King of Italy is attracting a good deal of attention to himself. The visit he recently paid to the German Emperor proved in every respect as brilliant an affair as his visit last July to the Czar of Russia. Victor Emmanuel III. will soon attain the age of thirty-three. He is said to be in some things a wonderfully astute young man. The two great problems confronting him are the claims of the papacy to temporal power and the need of maintaining cordial relations with France, while not jeopardizing Italy's standing as a member of the Triple Alliance, in which Austria and Germany are included. As regards France, Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has so far got the best of the young King. When the French ministry took radical action against the religious orders, it looked as if there might be a break with the Vatican. That would have meant the withdrawal of the French diplomatic representative at the Vatican and, doubtless, an official visit from the President of the French republic to the King of Italy. In that event the personal triumph of Victor Emmanuel III. over the Vatican would have been immeasurable. But Cardinal Rampolla upset these calculations by the simple process of not falling into the trap. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) puts it thus:

"It may be said on high authority that the Pope will take no action against the French Government as long as the French representative at the Vatican is kept at his post. Feeling is, indeed, very much aroused, but only a practical repudiation by France of the Pope's sovereignty would move the latter to abandon his present attitude of reserve. Two motives are responsible for this. First, the papal court considers the present French Government and ministry quite capable of suppressing France's diplomatic establishment at the Vatican. This, after the loss of the temporal power, would be the worst blow that could be aimed at the international position of the papacy. Second, the papal court dreads the open appearance of France as an opponent of the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. This opposition would be manifested to the whole world by a visit from President Loubet to King Victor Emmanuel in Rome. Hence the papal court has far more a stake in the game than the immediate destiny of the faithful in France."

But if the policy of the papal court keeps Victor Emmanuel III. from getting his pigs to market in one direction, he is managing to transact a lot of business in another. The London *Times* notes:

"While there is not the least inclination on the part of Italy to break with the Triple Alliance, King Victor Emmanuel has shown a judicious reserve in his dealings with all the Powers. He has not rushed into an enthusiastic display of friendship with either Russia or Germany, and his attitude has caused some searchings of heart in Austria, where already the meeting of the Czar and the Emperor William had produced a certain amount of flutter. . . . The flattering manner in which King Victor Emmanuel's visit [to the German Emperor] has been described not only in Berlin, but in Vienna, where the royal guest has been spoken of as 'an incarnation of the idea of peace,' is a significant testimony to the importance attached to the independent attitude of Italy. In Paris, where the revival of cordial relations with the Italian monarchy would, it was hoped, help to detach it from the Triple Alliance, the visit of the King of Italy to Berlin is considered to be discounted by his previous visit to the powerful ally of France at St. Petersburg. All these speculations point to the fact that, for the moment, Italy is regarded as holding an independent position in European politics and as controlling, to some extent, the balance of power. How long this position can be maintained it would be rash to predict. The cautious and reserved demeanor which the young King has consistently displayed is an element of strength."

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As regards the personal equation, the young King is said to have proved a bitter disappointment to the reactionaries within his kingdom. They thought he would favor strong measures against the spread of democratic ideas, but he has done nothing of the sort. He is not deemed a man of intellect, but he has common sense, altho he is not what would be called "quick." *Vorwärts* (Berlin), the Socialist organ, says of the King:

"Those who know him well say of him that he is not gifted with a lofty mind, but he has a clear and accurate insight into the present, with a view to liberty—and his own interests. The hopes of the hidebound reactionaries are thus completely shattered. The widowed Queen-Mother Marguerite, whose high-handed methods, strong Catholic spirit, and narrow mind are equally well known, no less than her regard for men of the type of Crispi, Di Rudini, and Negri, does not find herself in sympathy with her son. The following remark concerning him has been put into her mouth: 'Victor has only three likings—Zanardelli [the Italian Premier], his wife, and his daughter.' The Conservative journals add a fourth—his automobile."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRONG PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

THE President of Uruguay believes in the strenuous life, but it is objected to him that he talks too much. He is now out of touch with his own party, but the opposition party, on the other hand, has a rather friendly feeling for him. Nobody doubts his perfect honesty and the sincerity of his purpose to reform everything in sight, yet a plot was recently unearthed to blow him up with nitroglycerin. The President at once banished two senators and threatened others. A presidential election occurs next March, and this is regarded as the first gun in the campaign. President Cuestas, who is not to succeed himself, has his candidate in Señor MacEachen, a member of his cabinet, who belongs, like himself, to the Colorado party. The Blanco, or white party, has no particular candidate and is in a minority. The situation in Uruguay is believed to depend almost wholly upon the President himself, who is thus sketched in the London *Times*:

"The chief symptom of the moment is the increasing spirit of hostility to President Cuestas. This, *au fond*, is personal rather than political, and has been provoked by his arbitrary and irascible temper, which may be partly attributed to physical infirmity. Several incidents, of secondary importance in themselves, have occurred of late to accentuate this; and these have been eagerly seized upon and magnified by his opponents and those to whom he has given personal offense or slight, until, to judge by nearly all the native press, one might think he was the most unpopular man in the republic, instead of being one of its greatest benefactors. Señor Cuestas has been too stern a reformer not to have made many bitter enemies, whilst the failure of his administration, admirable as it has been in certain respects, to promote economical prosperity has disappointed the trading and working classes. His present apparent unpopularity is thus sufficiently explained; but later history will do him greater justice. Strict honesty, especially when it means a restriction in the circulating medium, is by no means the quality most highly appreciated in this corner of the world, and President Cuestas would have been forgiven if he had been a little less strict and a little more inclined to let money circulate and business flourish, even if the custom-house and the revenue officers did not always get their exact 'pound of flesh.'"

President Cuestas will have been in office five years next August, and he has maintained order and discharged the public obligations with punctuality. Still, he is immensely unpopular. There is unreason as well as injustice in this if the following from *The South American Journal* (London) be true:

"The country has been exercised in mind by the banishment of two senators to Buenos Ayres. It is alleged by the President that he has full proofs that they were engaged in a conspiracy against him, and it has even been hinted that his life was threatened. The step taken was unconstitutional, and the Chambers duly protested, but little attention has been paid to their protest. . . . In spite of many arbitrary acts, seemingly dictated by personal spite, President Cuestas has been one of the best governors the land has had. He has held the military element, the bane of the country, in check, has purged the Government of many abuses, and, tho old and infirm, has shown wonderful decision of character. He has made it possible for his successors to rule uprightly, and to bring prosperity to a country so long distracted by partizan strife."

A very flattering picture of the prospects of Uruguay is, nevertheless, drawn by the *Economiste Français* (Paris). This paper says the native industries are progressing, the harvests are good, and "everything now depends upon the future political wisdom of Uruguay's citizens, who will find it to their advantage to abate the ardor with which they have plunged into political contests." Local papers speak hopefully. The *Telegrafo Maritimo* (Montevideo) says the wool clip continues abundant, the wheat harvest is bringing money into the country, and the slaughtering season has been profitable. The story that President Cuestas will resign to avoid being mixed up in the struggle over the choice of his successor is discredited. The *Siglo* (Montevideo), which is an opposition paper, demands reform in the judicial procedure of Uruguay. It also complains that Uruguay lags economically behind Argentina without any good reason. The *Nacion* (Montevideo), the official organ of the Government, says Uruguay is advancing in the path of reform. The *Bien* (Montevideo) ridicules the notion that Uruguay is a land of revolution. There are no political difficulties of an exceptional character, we are told. "Argentina must not flatter herself in comparison with Uruguay":

"They say in Argentina that ours is a land of political turmoil. We are called a disgrace among the American nations, and the Argentines boast of being an example of the success of popular government. 'Unhappy country!' they exclaim, in allusion to our own, 'so rich, so fertile, but always convulsed with revolution.' . . . But the Argentine republic can boast no political tranquillity that exceeds our own. By comparison we should send condolences to the Argentines instead of receiving any from them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

LIBERAL REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.—The Liberal party is gaining steadily in the estimation of English voters, according to the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), which thinks the Conservatives no longer have the confidence of the country.

LIKIN.—The abolition of this arbitrary tax on merchandise in China may be long delayed, according to that well-informed English paper, the Birmingham *Daily Post*. It says the other treaty Powers are too lukewarm in the matter to bring the abolition about at once.

WAKE ISLAND.—The United States and Japan may have some differences over the possession of Wake Island in the South Pacific, not so very far from Marcus Island, according to that leading Japanese native paper, the *Jiji Shimpo*. This authority says the island is within Japan's sphere of influence.

"HANKERING AFTER SENSATION."—"The American press and the American people have an insatiable hankering after sensation," says *The Tatler* (London). "They suffer from a kind of national hysteria similar in character to that which afflicts so many plain-looking old maids, who fancy all the men are desperately in love with them."

ARMY BRUTALITY IN GERMANY.—The complaints in regard to the ill-treatment of privates in the German army by their superior officers grow constantly greater in volume. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* cites instances of brutality with much detail, some being of an incredibly atrocious character. The newspapers which expose the abuse are, it says, persecuted by the authorities.

FORLORN KRUGER.—Referring to the sometime President of the late South African Republic, *The Daily Telegraph* says: "His is a tragic figure, but solely because of his years and increasing infirmities, which have merely intensified his blindness and confirmed him in his irreconcilable hatred. But there is no need to say harsh things about Mr. Kruger in his day of humiliation. He has already passed out of the active world of politics, and has ceased to count."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Things that are Cæsar's."—Reginald W. Kauffman. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"On Fortune's Road."—Will Payne. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

"Music-Education."—Calvin B. Cady. (Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago.)

"Poco a Poco."—William F. Johnson. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Italian Painting."—John C. Van Dyke. (A. W. Elson & Co.)

"The Blue Badge of Courage."—Henry H. Hadley. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Climax."—Charles F. Pidgin. (C. M. Clark Publishing Company.)

"The House Opposite."—Elizabeth Kent. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00 net.)

"The Hole in the Wall."—Arthur Morrison. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"All the Russias."—Henry Norman. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $4.00 net.)

"The Banner of Blue."—S. R. Crocket. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Pharaoh and the Priest."—Jeremiah Curtin. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Poet and Penelope."—L. Parry Truscott. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00 net.)

"Paul Kelver."—James K. Jerome. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Ragged Edge."—John T. McIntyre. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Sheep-Stealers."—Violet Jacob. G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Indian Boyhood."—Charles A. Eastman. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.60.)

"Songs and Scissors."—Words by Lora L. Holmes; Music by Jessie L. Gaynor. (Clayton F. Summy, Chicago.)

"Rhymes and Roundelays from 'Life.'"—(New York Life Publishing Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems.

By ELLEN GLASGOW.

[The little volume of Miss Glasgow's verse, "The Freeman and Other Poems," issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., will be received with interest by those who have long regarded the author in the light of a novelist only.]

THE FREEMAN.

"Hope is a slave, Despair is a freeman."

A vagabond between the East and West,
Careless I greet the scourging and the rod;
I fear no terror any man can bring,
Nor any god.

The clankless chains that bound me I have rent,
No more a slave to hope I cringe or cry;
Captives to Fate, men rear their prison walls,
But free am I.

A Novel Summer School.

An innovation in the life insurance world this year was the inauguration of a school in Life Insurance for College Graduates, held under the auspices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in their home office in New York City. The class was organized and conducted by the Second Vice-President of the Society, Mr. Gage E. Tarbell, who is head of the agency force. The class consisted of some 125 young college graduates, all on the threshold of their careers. The daily sessions were held to instruct the boys in the art of securing business, in addition to teaching them the fundamental principles of life insurance. Half day sessions were held throughout July, and during that month several hundred applications were turned in by the members. Before the month ended, the students had become enthusiastic supporters of life insurance, and have since been assigned to positions in various parts of the country. The success of the school has exceeded all expectations, the results being so gratifying to the management of the Equitable that a similar class will be held each summer hereafter for young men just out of college.

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I tread where arrows press upon my path,
I smile to see the danger and the dart;
My breast is bared to meet the slings of hate,
But not my heart.

I face the thunder and I face the rain,
I lift my head, defiance far I fling—
My feet are set, I face the autumn as
I face the spring.

A CREED.

In fellowship of living things,
In kindred claims of Man and Beast,
In common courtesy that brings
Help from the greater to the least,
In love that all life shall receive,
Lord, I believe.

In peace, earth's passion far above,
In pity, measured not nor priced,
In all souls luminous with love,
Alike in Buddha and in Christ,
In any rights that wrongs retrieve,
Lord, I believe.

In truth that falsehood can not span,
In the majestic march of Laws,
That weed and flower and worm and man
Result from One Supernal Cause,
In doubts that dare and faiths that cleave,
Lord, I believe.

A PRAYER.

Grant me but courage, Lord!
I ask not that Thou smooth the appointed path;
I ask not any joys the years afford,
I ask not even Thy averted wrath.

Let me but learn to smile—
Let me face lightly any blow that falls;
Bear bravely with my bondage all the while,
And hug my freedom within prison walls.

Thus when the end draws near,
With lifted head let me the potion quaff,
And so—as one who never learned to fear—
Pass on to meet Thy judgment with a laugh.

RESURRECTION.

The trumpet of the Judgment shook the night,
Dust quickened and was flesh; grave-clothes were shed;
With moaning of strong travail and lament,
The sea gave up her dead.

One, rising from a rotting tomb, beheld
The heavens unfold beneath Jehovah's breath.
"Great God!" he cried, "with Thine eternity,
Couldst Thou not leave me Death?"

REUNION.

Ah, hold me fast! What of the day?
I care not if the sun be dead,
Nor if the stars be gold or gray.
Nay, tho the rising moon be red,
Our dawn is here, our night is past,
The world may fade—but hold me fast!

Ah, hold me fast! What of the years?
I care not if our youth be fled,
Nor that our drink be blood and tears,
And bitterness our daily bread.
Nay, tho the flames of hell be cast—
They light thy face—ah, hold me fast!

The Stranger Child.

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

Now the night is dark,
Now the house is still;
Comes a little a stranger child
Toiling up the hill.

Listens at the door,
Peers within the pane,
Reaches for the broken latch
Rusted with the rain.

Murmurs in the dark,
Sobs beneath his breath,
Whispers to the empty rooms,
Quiet, now, for death.

Wanders through the lane
Where the rosebush grew,
Tries to reach the cobwebbed sill
Drenched and dark with dew.

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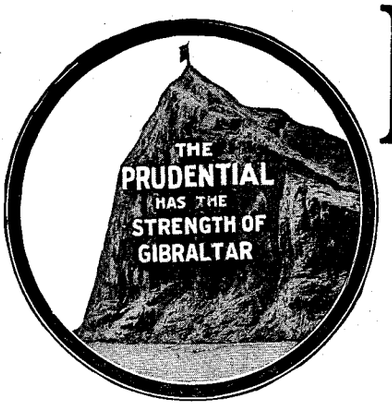

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For the man, alone,
Dies before a dying fire,
Hears no human tone.

Only his soul's voice
Calls the dull roll through;
Good so often long to wait,
Ill so quick to do.

Only his soul's eyes,
Shamed and tired of all,
Watch the red life ebb and flow,
Watch the last sands fall.

And the little child
Clinging to the sill,
Weeps and stretches tiny hands,
Weak for good or ill.

Slow the dying coal
Drops from out the fire;
Slowly sinks the house of clay,
Empty of desire.

Through the creaking blind
Slips the spirit now,
Shudders at the stranger child,
"Thou? my lost youth, *thou?*"

—In August *Scribner's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Stockton's Illustration.—When the late Frank R. Stockton was a working newspaper-man he tried his hand at a bit of fiction and submitted it to the editor. The editor revised it and, after reading it again, as stated in *The Public Ledger and Philadelphia Times*, he said:

"It's not bad, Stockton; but you are given too much to cant-terms. Here, for instance, you speak of a woman's waiting 'with baited breath'! Now, what is 'baited breath,' anyway?"

Stockton was prompt in replying to the effect that there was such a thing, surely—that, not long before, he was walking out in the Darby district, and, wishing to locate a certain farmhouse, asked a boy who was fishing for directions. The boy mumbled a reply that Stockton could not understand. He asked again, and again received the mumbled answer:

"Why don't you speak plainly?" he demanded to know. "What have you in your mouth?"

"Wu-ms!—wu'ms for fish!" replied the boy.

"And that," said Stockton to his editor, "is what I call warrant for the expression 'baited breath.'"

A Royalist by Profession.—Four gentlemen were smoking and talking politics in the "Nassauer Hof" at Wiesbaden, says the Paris *Figaro*, when one, who was an ardent republican and had been discussing the rights of a man and the blessings of democracy noticed that a tall old gentleman, with a fine white beard, who sat at an adjoining table, was listening attentively and now and then smiling. The speaker paused and, turning to the old gentleman, said, very politely:

"My arguments do not appear to convince you. You are a royalist, I suppose."

"Yes."

"And will you kindly let us know your reasons for preferring the monarchical form of government?"

"The first and the chief reason is that I happen to be—the King of Sweden."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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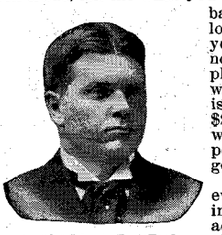

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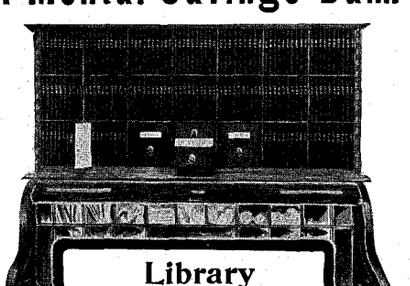

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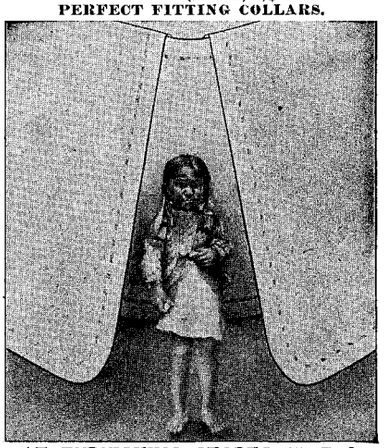

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Ping to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pong with mine;
We twain may win the challenge cup
If ping with pong combine.
The craze that in my soul doth rise
Is doubtless keen in thine;
I'll take the rôle of pinger up
If thou'lt be pongstress mine.
—*Westminster Gazette.*

For Chemists.—SAM: "That chemistry prof is awfully absent-minded."
JIM: "What now?"
SAM: "Playing ball yesterday he precipitated himself for a base."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Hesitation.—SALESMAN: "We will sell the furniture, madam, on very small weekly instalments."
CUSTOMER: "Yes, I know. I am a little afraid it might wear out before it's paid for."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Local Color.—"Where are you located now?" "I'm unsettled in New York."—*Life.*

Danger Either Way.—DOCTOR: "To remove your mother-in-law in her present condition to the hospital would, I am afraid, prove fatal."
HENRIPECK: "Well, let's try it, anyway."—*American Tit-Bits.*

The Copper-Trust.—LADY: "Here is a penny. Now what are you going to do with it?"
WEARY WAGGLES: "Ah, mum. I'll hev ter submit dat question to de board ov directors ov de 'Copper Trust.' It wouldn't do ter dump all dis metal onter de market at once widout considerin' de probable consequences."—*American Tit-Bits.*

A Mast-less One.—THE MONKEY: "Well, if that giraffe isn't the tallest liar I ever met!"
THE LION: "What's his latest?"
THE MONKEY: "He's just after telling me that he and his brother have been offered a swell salary to act as a receiving-station for a wireless telegraph company."—*Puck.*

Historic Sayings.—"To err is human; to get caught—stupid!"
"Reform does not begin at home."
"O Poetry! Thy name is often indigestion!"
"He laughs at scratches who never felt the vaccine virus."
"A king is only a two-spot to his valet!"—*Life.*

Just So.—UNCLE LAZZENBERRY: "By heck, Tim! Ye are gittin' old."
UNCLE TIMROD (sourly): "Wa—al, you're consumin' just as much time as I am, gol-ram ye!"—*Puck.*

The Other One.—DE JINKS: "Here's a nice cigar. I picked it out especially for you."
BOGGS: "Thanks; I'd rather take the one you picked out for yourself."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

At the Barber's.—At the establishment of a certain hairdresser the following scene recently took place, to the joy of those awaiting their turn.
BARBER (inspecting the victim on the chair): "Your hair is getting very thin, sir."
VICTIM: "Yes? That's all right. I've been giving it anti-fat; I hate stout hair."
BARBER: "It's quite gray, sir."
VICTIM: "Of course! I'm in half-mourning just now."
BARBER: "But you really should put something on it, sir."
VICTIM: "So I do, every day."
BARBER: "Ah! May I ask what?"
VICTIM: "My hat!" (Silence.)—*Tit-Bits* (London).

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Inopportune.—He died in town this summer. During his last illness, his wife nursed him over the telephone from Newport; his doctor treated him by telegraph from Bar Harbor, and a letter, written from the top of the Alps by his clergyman, was read over him at the funeral.—*Life.*

Coming Events.

October 1.—International Coffee Conference at New York.

Convention of the National Anti-Horse Thief Association at Guthrie, Okla.

October 1-3.—Convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association at Memphis, Tenn.

October 6.—Convention of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters at New York.

Convention of the International Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union at Pittsburg.

Convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen at Fort Wayne, Ind.

October 6-10.—Convention of the National Life Underwriters' Association at Cincinnati, O.

October 6-11.—National Funeral Directors' Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

October 7-9.—Convention of the National Munipal Electricians' Association at Richmond, Va.

Convention of the American Muncipal Improvement Association at Rochester, N. Y.

October 7-10.—Farmers' National Congress at Macon, Ga.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

September 15.—The cruiser *Cincinnati* arrives at Colon.

September 16.—Commander McLean, of the cruiser *Cincinnati*, reports that the train on which he traveled on the Isthmus of Panama had been stopped twice by obstructions placed on the rails by the rebels.

September 17.—Marines and a rapid-fire gun are landed on the Isthmus at Colon, from the *Cincinnati*, to guard passenger-trains on the Panama Railroad and to keep the traffic open.

Reports from Willemstad, Curaçoa, state that President Castro, of Venezuela, has been defeated near Caracas, and is retiring to that city, pressed by the rebels.

September 18.—One thousand more Colombian government troops arrive at Colon, which reduces General Herrera's chances of capturing Panama or Colon.

President Castro with 3,700 men goes to the aid of General Garrido, his War Secretary, who is in a critical position at Valencia.

September 19.—Commander McLean sends a communication to the Colombian authorities at Colon and the rebel general along the railroad that the road must not be obstructed, but that the traffic from sea to sea must be kept open.

September 20.—Further measures for the protection of isthmian transit are taken by Commander McLean, at Colon.

September 21.—Fifteen hundred Venezuelan troops leave Maracaibo to attack La Velade Coro.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 15.—Archbishop Falconio is chosen as Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

The Protestant Alliance in England makes another attempt to have the Jesuits expelled from the country.

September 16.—From three hundred to a thousand converts have been slain by Boxers in the province of Sze-Chuen, China.

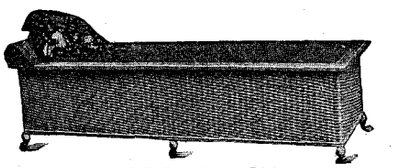
Queen Wilhelmina opens the Netherlands Parliament.

September 18.—The *Windward*, with Lieutenant Peary on board, arrives at Sydney.

Troops of the Provisional Government of Haiti are defeated at Limbe.

The Shah of Persia exchanges friendly greetings with the Czar.

September 19.—The Queen of the Belgians succumbs to a lingering illness.



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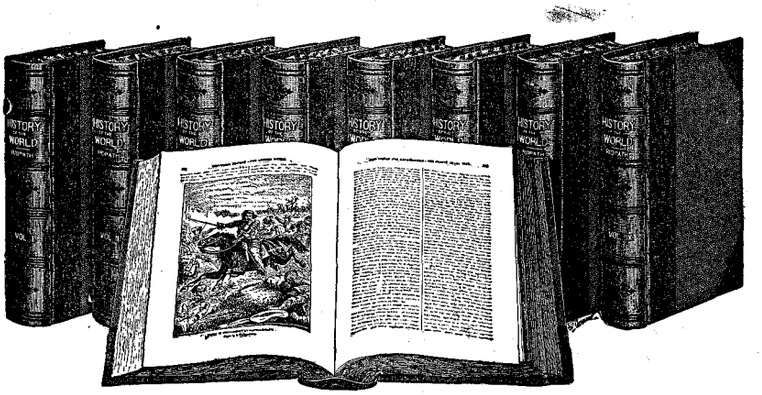

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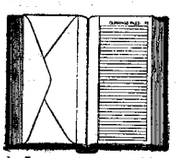

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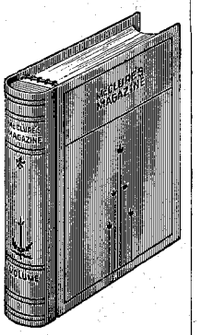

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SEE THE OTHER SIDE

Secretary Hay's note concerning the Rumanian Jews creates a stir throughout Europe.

September 20.—Haiti's Provisional Government, fearing that the United States will intervene, is reported to have taken energetic steps to end the rebellion.

September 21.—Rear-Admiral Burges Watson, R. N., dies on board the British battle-ship *Ramillies* at Malta.

Domestic.

September 15.—Forest fires on the Pacific Coast rage fiercely; and reports constantly add to the list of the dead.

September 16.—Speaker Henderson refuses to accept renomination for Congress.

President Mitchell and other officers of the United Mine Workers and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, hold a conference at Wilkesbarre.

September 17.—A note which Secretary Hay addressed to the Powers which are parties to the Treaty of Berlin, urging them to force Rumania to observe the obligations of humanity and ameliorate the condition of the Jews in that country, is made public in Washington.

Coal-mines and washeries to the number of fifty-seven are reported in operation in the anthracite coal region.

September 18.—Reports received at the State Department from Minister Conger indicate the probabillty of another great Boxer uprising in China.

September 19.—Secretary Shaw announces that he had distributed $10,000,000 of Treasury funds among banks throughout the country.

One hundred and ten persons are killed and many hurt in Birmingham, Ala., in a stampede in the building in which the National Negro Baptist Convention was in session.

The President starts on his western trip.

September 20.—The Navy Department prepares to send six hundred more marines to Colon.

President Roosevelt is enthusiastically received in Cincinnati.

CHESS.

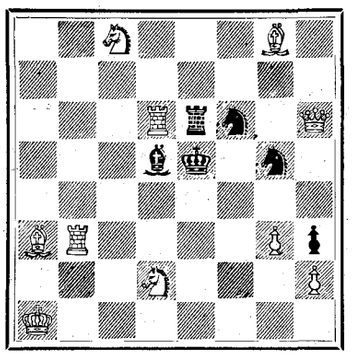
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 731.

XLIX. MOTTO: "Pour passer le temps."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

2 S 3 B 1; 8; 3 R r s 1 Q; 3 b k 1 s 1; 8; B R 4 P p; 3 S 3 P; K 7.

White mates in two moves.

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—BY—
HEMAN W. CHAPLIN
of the Boston Bar.

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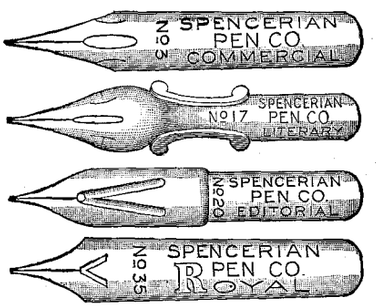
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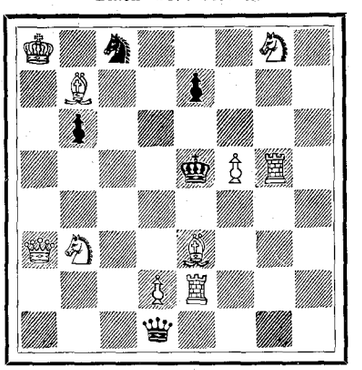
Problem 732.

L. MOTTO: "Regina I."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

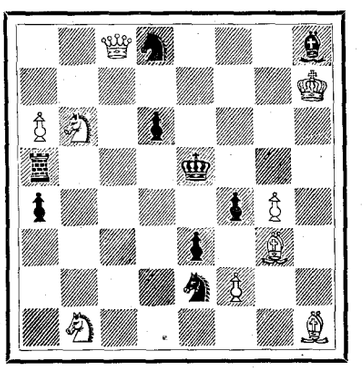
K r s 3 S r; r B 2 p 3; r p 6; 4 k P R r; 8; Q S 2 B 3; 3 P R 3; 3 Q 4.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 733.

LI. MOTTO: "Arte."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

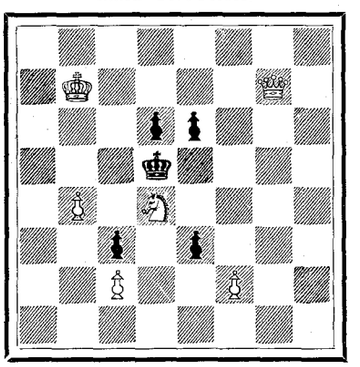
2 Q s 3 b; 7 K; P S r p 4; r 3 k 3; p 4 p P r; 4 p r B r; 4 s P 2; r S 5 B.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 734.

LII. MOTTO: "God save the King."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; r K 4 Q r; 3 p p 3; 3 k 4; r P r S 4; 2 p r p 3; 2 P 2 P 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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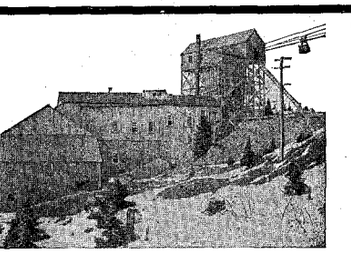

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No. 719. XXXVII.: Kt—B sq.

No. 720. XXXVIII., Author's Key: P—B 4.

Second Key: Kt (K5)—B 4.

No. 721. XXXIX., Author's Key: Q—K 2.

Second solution:

1. Kt—K 3 ch / K—K 5 2. Kt—Q sq ch / K - Q 4 3. Kt x P ch

No. 722. XL., Author's Key: Kt—Q 3.

Second solution:

1. Q x P / Kt—B 3 2. Q—Q B 5 / Kt—Q 5 3. Q x Kt, mate

1. ..... / K x Kt 2. Q—K 3, mate

1. ..... / B moves 2. ..... / K x Kt 3. Q—K 3, mate

1. ..... / Other 2. Q—K 7 ch / K x Kt 3. Q—K 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; G. N. Cheney, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; Dr. L. J. Schifferstein and E. Butler, Effingham, Ill.; W. H. Mundy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.

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In addition to those reported, G. N. C., got 715, 718; S. S., 718; S. M. M., 715, 717; H. S., 715, 716; W. R. C., 715; W. J. L., 718; F. G., 715, 716, 718.

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Ruy Lopez.

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1	P—K 4	P—K 4	18	B x Kt	B x B
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19	Q—Q 3	B—K 2 (d)
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	20	Kt—Q 4	P x Kt
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	21	P—K 5	P—Kt 3
5	Castles	B—K 2	22	P—K 6	B x P
6	Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 4	23	P x B	Q x P
7	B—Kt 3	P—Q 3	24	Q R—K sq	Q—Q 2
8	P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5 (a)	25	P x P	Q—Q sq
9	Kt—K 2	Castles	26	Kt—B 5	R—Kt 2
10	P—B 3 (b)	R—Kt sq	27	Kt x P ch	K—Kt 2
11	P—Q 4	B—Kt 5	28	R—K 6	B—B 3
12	B—B 2	Q—B sq	29	Kt—Kt 4	P x R
13	P—Q 5	P x P	30	Q x P ch	K—R sq
14	P x P	Kt—Q R 4	31	Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
15	Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3	32	Kt—R 6 ch	K—Kt 2
16	P—R 3	B—Q 2	33	Q-Kt 6 ch	K—R sq
17	B-Kt 5 (c)	P—R 3	34	Q—R 5	Drawn.

Notes.

(a) R—Q Kt sq is better.

(b) A good move, makes a place for the Bishop, and supports the center.

(c) The beginning of a very fine combination, which promised to win the game.

(d) The position at this stage is worth study.

In commenting on this game, the Chess-editor of *The Field*, London, says: "This is one of the instances when a drawn game is prettier than some of the won games."

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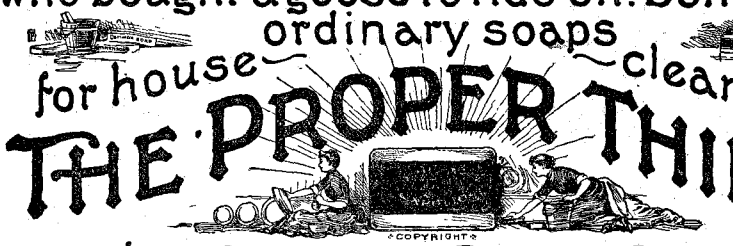

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